Notices, &c.

ACHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A business man with from 2 to 3 thousand Dollars Capital can get a one half interest in a Store, with an established trade, that can be doubled by increasing the capital. For particulars inquire of the Editor of this paper.
aug15w3

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons not to tresspass on my premises, known as the Breastwork Run property, by fishing, or in any other manner, as I will prosecute all such, without respect to persons, to the fullest extent of the law.
aug16w3* HENRY WOLFHOP.

NOTICE.—All in our debt will please bear in mind we are preparing to make our fall purchases, *and must have money*. In many cases longer indulgence cannot be given, and we earnestly hope all who know they *have not paid us*, will read this notice, come forward and *pay up at once*. Our terms are six months, and upon all accounts, we charge interest, after due.
aug9. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MONEY SAVED.—Intending to adopt the cash system Oct. 1, 1867, and desirous of reducing our stock as low as possible, before making fall purchases, we will offer many great bargains for CASH. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
aug9

LUMBER.—60,000 feet Oak, White and Yellow Pine Lumber on hands and for sale by J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
jun14,'67tf Bloody Run, Pa.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PA.—This Institution is located on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, two hours ride from Philadelphia. The next yearly session will open Tuesday, September 10th, to continue ten months. Terms for Boarding and Tuition for ten months, $260. Extras at the usual rates For further information send for circular to Rev. JOHN MOORE,
jul26m3 Principal.

DISSOLUTION of COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, having done business under the name and firm of Stover & Holsinger, hereby give notice that said firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
STOVER & HOLSINGER.

☞ The notes and books of said firm will be left in the hands of C. R. Stover for collection, at their old stand.
Woodberry, May 27, 1867.

The business will be conducted under the name and firm of C. R. Stover & Co. Thankful for past favors, we would respectfully ask the continuance of the same for the future. We invite the public to call and examine our stock of GOODS, as we shall, as before, keep a general assortment of all kinds of goods usually kept in a country store.
jun7m3 C. R. STOVER & CO.

$2.00 PER HOUR realized by our agents. For particulars enclose stamp and address KEPHART, CRIDER & BRO., York, Pa.

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NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEP. 18.
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aug23w4

WORTHY OF NOTE!
The place to buy *good* BOOTS AND SHOES, *cheap*, is at the *Bargain Store* of G. R. & W. OSTER. They have just received a large assortment of superior quality.
Bedford, Aug. 23,'67.w4.

MONEY SAVED!
The place to buy your goods and *save* 25 *per cent.*, is at the *Great Bargain Store* of
G. R. & W. OSTER,
who are now selling off (prior to closing, to extend and otherwise repair their Store room) their entire *stock at greatly reduced prices*, many goods *at* and *below cost*.
Bedford, Aug. 23,'67.w6

NOTICE.—THE CASH SYSTEM IN FASHION!—The undersigned takes this method of requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. This notice must be observed. On and after October 1, 1867, he will sell goods *for cash* and *approved produce only*, having been convinced, by experience, that the *cash* system is the best for his customers as well as himself. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
aug23m3

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The Central Committee and all the Borough and Township Executive Committees, of the "Bedford county Soldiers' Monument Association," are requested to meet at the Court House in Bedford, on Wednesday evening of next Court week, September 4th, at 7½ o'clock.
The attendance of every member of the several committees is earnestly requested, as important business will be laid before them.
aug23w2 C. N. HICKOK, Chairman.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 14th day of August, A D., 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William Spidle, of Bloody Run, in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of John Cessna, Esq., in Bedford, Bedford county, State of Pennsylvania, before Hastings Gehr, Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D., 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
aug23w4 U. S. Marshal.

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The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1867. VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5,407.

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The Bedford Gazette.

BORIE VS. TROTT.

Legal Tender Notes and their Constitutionality.

OPINION OF JUDGE SHARSWOOD.

In January, 1864, the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia had before it two cases in which the constitutionality of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, making United States notes a legal tender, was involved. In one of the cases the party had offered legal tender notes in payment of a mortgage, and the money was refused, and the party cited into court.

On Saturday, February 20, 1864, Judges Hare and Stroud delivered the majority opinion of the Court, affirming that the tender of the United States notes was legal, inasmuch as Congress, under the Constitution, had the authority to pass the act of February 25, 1862. Judge Sharswood delivered a dissenting opinion in which he held that Congress had no power under the Constitution to make notes a legal tender in payments of debts.

The following is Judge Sharswood's opinion in extenso:

If any point may be considered as well settled it is, that the Constitution of the United States is a special grant or delegation of limited powers to the Federal government. "It has been truly said," observes C. J. Marshall in the United States vs. Fisher (2 Cranch, 212,) "that under a Constitution conferring specific powers, the power contended for must be granted or it cannot be exercised." The same thing has been affirmed by Mr. Justice Story in Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee, (1 Wheat., 326.) "The government of the United States can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the Constitution and the powers actually granted, must be such as are expressly given or given by necessary implication." And not to multiply citations—on so clear a principle—again by C. J. Marshall in M'Cullough vs. the State of Maryland, (4 Wheat, 405.) "This government is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers. The principle that it can exercise only the powers granted to it, would seem too apparent to have required to be enforced by all those arguments, which its enlightened friends, while it was depending before the people, found it necessary to urge. *That principle is now universally admitted.*"

It follows that to sustain the constitutionality of an act of Congress—to determine that it is a law—an authority for it must be affirmatively shown. That authority must exist in the Constitution in express words if the act must appear to be necessary and proper for carrying into execution some power or powers vested in Congress, in the government of the United States, or in some department or office thereof.

By this rule we are now to decide, whether that clause of the act of Congress approved February 25, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," which provides that the notes issued in pursuance of that act "shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment for all debts public and private"—is or is not a law of the land.

The counsel of the defendant—recognizing that on him rested the burden of maintaining the affirmative of this issue—claimed that the provision referred to was an exercise of authority vested in Congress under one or other of the following clauses of the enumeration in Section 8 of Article 1:

PARAGRAPH 2.—To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

PAR. 3.—To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes:

PAR. 5.—To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

PAR. 18.—To make all laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the fore-going powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or office thereof.

I propose to examine these clauses with such other parts of the Constitution as have been supposed in the course of the argument to illustrate them. I feel some degree of confidence, not only from the well-known ability, learning and research of the counsel for the defendant, but from my investigations, that if the act of Congress in question cannot be sustained on either of these clauses, it cannot be sustained at all.

I will begin with the last paragraph of the enumeration, because its proper construction has an important bearing on the others; PAR. 18. "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." I will not here revert to political and controverted grounds, nor to the arguments, by which in the *Federalist*, No. 44, and elsewhere, the objections of the enemies of the Constitution to the sweeping words of this clause, were met and answered by "its enlightened friends." I mean to take exclusively as my guide the principles, judicially settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the leading case of M'Cullough vs. the State of Maryland (4 Wheat., 316.) The rule established in that case is well expressed by the reporter in the syllabus. If the end be legitimate, and within the scope of the Constitution all the means which are appropriate, and which are plainly adapted to that end, and which are not prohibited, may constitutionally be employed to carry it into effect. Let us recur, however, to the very words of the opinion, as delivered by C. J. Marshall: "We think the sound construction of the Constitution must allow to the National Legislature that discretion, with respect to the means, by which the powers it confers are to be carried into execution, which will enable that body to perform the high duties assigned to it, in the manner most beneficial to the people. Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to the end, and which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional." P. 421.

This is, certainly, a very large charter to the discretion of Congress, yet as a rule for judicial cases, I am willing to accept it. It is apparent however, from the very terms in which the principle is ennunciated, that this discretion is not without limits.

It is not Congress which is to be the final judge as to whether a measure is necessary and proper for carrying into effect any of the delegated powers. Were it so, the enumeration would have been a vain and delusive mockery, and the fundamental principle that the federal government is one merely of limited authority, an unmeaning formula of words.

The limits plainly set in this language are these: 1. The end must be legitimate and within the scope of the Constitution. 2. The means must be appropriate and adapted to the end. 3. The means must not themselves be prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

There is, however, another limitation upon the discretion of Congress in the choice of necessary and proper means. It is clearly stated in M'Cullough vs. the State of Maryland, and indeed the principle of it may be considered to have ruled that case. I quote again the very words of the opinion:

"The power of creating a corporation, though appertaining to sovereignty, is not like the powers of making war or levying taxes, or of regulating commerce, a great substantive and independent power, *which cannot be implied* as incidental to other powers, or used as a means of executing them." [4 Wheat., 411.]

I understand the Supreme Court in this language to lay down the simple and reasonable—I might, perhaps say, the self-evident—proposition that no one enumerated power can be incidental to another enumerated power. Three cases are stated as examples of substantive powers, but clearly only as examples. We have no right to say that any of the express powers is more substantive and independent than another. Their very expression authoritatively stamps their character. If, therefore, a power is delegated, but in terms which import a limitation or qualification, it cannot be exercised as incidental to some other power, disregarding the limitation or qualification annexed to the express grant. Indeed, such limitation or qualification may be considered as a prohibition against the exercise of that power in any other way, and therefore, within the limit which the Supreme Court places upon the discretion of Congress in the enunciation of the general principle, viz: That Congress cannot employ a measure, however necessary and proper it may be for carrying into effect some express power, if that measure has been prohibited.

I pass now to the consideration of those grants, from which, by the aid of the last paragraph of the enumeration, it is contended that Congress have authority to issue what this act calls "United States Notes" and to make them a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

1. "To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes." Art. 1; sec. 8, par. 3.

It must be admitted that standards of value and of weights and measures are means very appropriate and adapted in the regulation of commerce. But then we have in this enumeration a clause, which expressly grants and defines the authority to create such standards. If it directs of what they shall consist, Congress cannot make another kind as incidental to the regulation of commerce.

With equal plausibility might it be pretended that, for the regulation of commerce, Congress could lay duties, imposts and excises, and pass bankrupt laws. Such measures might be very appropriate and adapted to that end. Yet surely it will not be maintained that assuming these powers as incidental, Congress could disregard the rule of uniformity, which limits and qualifies the express delegation of them. This qualification is, in fact, a prohibition of any duties, imposts or excises, which shall not be uniform throughout the United States—of any laws on the subject of bankruptcies which shall not, in like manner, be uniform throughout the United States. [Art. 1, sec. 8, par. 14.] These cases present a perfect illustration of the soundness of the limit to the discretion of Congress, prescribed by the Supreme Court, that a substantive power shall not be exercised as incidental. I do not, however, consider them as any more perfect than the very case before us. If the power to create a standard of value and medium of exchange is expressly delegated, but confined by its terms, as we will presently see, that is, to coins—foreign or domestic—it is a prohibition of any other kind of money. Congress cannot, under the pretext of regulating commerce, infringe the prohibition thus laid on them.

11. "To borrow money on the credit of the United States."—Art. 1, Sect, 8, Par. 2.

It has been argued that under this clause Congress may issue these "United States Notes," because they are only acknowledgements of debt in a negotiable farm, and in order to give them greater credit, make them a legal tender. That there may be constitutionally issued to the public creditor certificates of the amount due, transferable by assignment—or bonds or notes payable to bearer, which can pass from hand to hand by mere delivery—I do not deny. These are all securities, and Congress are vested expressly with power "to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States." Art. 1, Sect. 8, Par. 7. This language is accurate. Securities *ex vi termini* are something different from money. This view is strengthened when we find the coin described in the same paragraph as *current coin*.

These United States notes are not securities for money which may be issued under the authority to borrow, but they are "bills of credit"—things distinct and different from securities. That there is such a distinction may be clearly shown by the judgments of the highest tribunal which gives the law on these subjects to all other courts. According to that tribunal, bills of credit are not certificates of loan—nor Treasury bonds or notes—nor acknowledgments of indebtedness, all of which are mere securities but bills invested with the functions of money—just such bills as the United States notes issued in pursuance of the act of Congress in question. In Craig vs. the State of Missouri (4 Peters, 431,) C. J. Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the court, says:

"In its enlarged and literal sense the term 'bill of credit' may comprehend any instrument by which a State engages to pay money at a future day; thus including a certificate given for money borrowed. But the language of the Constitution itself, and the mischief to be prevented, which we know from the history of our country, equally limit the intepretation of the term. The word 'emit' is never employed in describing those contracts by which a State binds itself to pay money at a future day for services actually received or for money borrowed for present use; nor are instruments executed for such purposes in common language denominated 'bills of credit.' To 'emit bills of credit' conveys to the mind the idea of issuing *paper to circulate through the community for its ordinary purposes as money*, which paper is redeemable at a future day. This is the sense in which the terms have always been understood." The definition here given was subsequently reconsidered and sustained in Briscoe vs. the Bank of Kentucky, (11 Peters, 237.)

According to this clear and authoritative exposition, what distinguishes bills of credit from such securities as are issued to the public creditor, is, that the former are, and the latter are not, intended to circulate as money. These United States notes, then, are not acknowledgments of debt nor "securities of the United States," but "bills of credit"—in other words—"money." Indeed, this act of Congress of February 25, 1862, intends to leave no doubt on that point, for it expressly declares that they shall be "lawful money." In conformity, then, to the principle, as settled by the Supreme Court in M'Cullough vs. the State of Maryland, we must turn to the money clause to ascertain whether Congress had authority to make them "lawful money." That body cannot, as incidental to the power to borrow, create any kind of money, which will not stand the test of the express power which is granted on that subject.

If any doubt remains as to whether the right to emit bills of credit—to make paper money—can be exercised as incidental to the borrowing power, it ought, as it appears to me, to be entirely dissipated by the proceedings of the Federal Convention when this clause was before them. I freely admit that the opinions expressed in that body are not conclusive upon the interpretation of the Constitution. That instrument is to be construed like all others—by its four corners. But surely as C. J. Marshall relied "on the history of our country" in limiting the meaning of the words 'bills of credit,' we may resort for light to the opinions and votes of the men who framed the Constitution, in deciding whether in the words "to borrow money" was intended to be included "to emit bills of credit," for that is the precise question we have here to consider.

By the ninth of the old articles of Confederation, Sec. 5, it was declared that "the United States in Congress assembled, shall have authority to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States." In the plan of the Constitution, as reported to the Convention, by the committee of detail, of which Mr. Rutledge was chairman—this clause was copied: "To borrow money and emit bills on the credit of the United States." On the 17th of August, 1787, in convention, Mr. Governeur Morris, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the words "and emit bills." There was a debate on this motion, which is reported by Mr. Madison. It was argued by some, and Mr. Madison himself among the number, that the words had better remain with a provision prohibiting them from being made a legal tender. Mr. James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, afterwards one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States appointed by President Washington, contended that it would have a most salutary influence on the credit of the United States "to remove the *possibility of paper money*." Other members who spoke concurred with him in this view. The motion was carried, and the words stricken out by a vote of nine States to two. Mr. Madison has added in a foot note, that the vote by Virginia in the affirmative was occasioned by his acquiescence, because he became satisfied that striking out the words would not disable the Government from the use of public notes, as far as they could be safe and proper, and would only cut off *the pretext for a paper currency*, and particularly for making the bill *a tender either for public or private debts*. [5 Elliott's Debates, 434, 435.] I do not know how these proceedings may strike other minds, but they have convinced me that the Federal Convention understood by "bills of credit," not securities—certificates of loan or indebtedness—Treasury notes—or Exchequer bills—but just what Chief Justice Marshall afterwards defined them to be, "paper money," and meant to deny to Congress the power to make such money.

Luther Martin, in his address to the Maryland Legislature in justification of his course in retiring from the Federal Convention, has also given a brief sketch of this interesting debate, which corresponds in the main with that of Mr. Madison. He declared in the most emphatic manner that "a majority of the Convention being willing to risk any political evil rather than admit the idea of a *paper emission in any possible case*, refused to trust this authority to the Federal Convention, p. 57.] He afterward informs the Legislature as indicative, of the temper of the body, from which he had withdrawn, that as the Constitution "was reported by the committee of detail, the States were only prohibited from emitting them (bills of credit) *without the consent of Congress;* but the Convention were so smitten *with the paper money dread*, that they insisted that the prohibition should be absolute." "It was my opinion sir," he proceeds to say, "that the States ought not to be totally deprived of the right to emit bils of credit, and that as we had not given an authority to the general government for that purpose, it was the mode necessary to retain it in the States."

The members of the Federal Convention truly represented the views and feelings of the people of the States, by whom they had been chosen. No one acquainted with the history of the Revolution can be surprised at the extreme jealousy entertained of investing either the Federal or State government or even both, by joint action with any discretion on this subject. It is plain that the men who framed the Constitution—the men who ratified it in the State conventions—the great mass of their constituents—meant nothing less than to exclude, forever, *in any possible case*—(Mr. Martin)—*the possibility of paper money*—(Mr. Wilson.) The public faith again and again solemnly pledged, for the redemption of the continental bills of credit, had been shamefully violated. The tender laws of the States, enacted at the urgent solicitation of Congress for the purpose of sustaining their credit, had utterly failed. The amount of private wrong thereby inflicted on individuals and families was incalculable. Congress in a circular address in 1779—after promising solemnly that the amount of the bills should on no account exceed $200,000,000—indignantly repelled the idea that there could be any violation of the public faith, or that there did not exist ample funds to redeem them. The emission, however very soon after swelled to $379,000,000, and having ceased to circulate, quietly died in the hands of its possessors. [3 Story on the Const. 223–224.] No financiering was found so easy—so attractive—and at the same time so delusive and destructive as that of resorting to paper money. "Who," said a member of the Revolutionary Congress in debate, "will consent to load his constituents with taxes, when we can send to our printer and get a wagon load of money, and pay for the whole with a quire of paper?" [Breck's History of Continental Money, p. 13.] Well said Mr. Read, of Delaware, in the Federal Convention, that such a power would stamp the Constitution with "the mark of the beast in Revelations;" and Mr. Langdon, of New Hampshire, only expressed the feelings of the entire country when he declared that he would rather reject the whole plan than retain the three words "and emit bills." It requires but a slight knowledge of the times to conclude that if these three words had been retained, or had it been imagined that, though stricken out, as by comparing the new with the old system everybody could see that they were, they still lurked in the instrument as incidental to some other power, the Federal Constitution would never have been ratified by nine States. In the discussion and publications, which followed on the promulgation of the plan, before proceeding to vote on it in the State Convention as well as in the debates of those bodies, so far as they have been preserved and handed down to us, though every hole and corner of the instrument was ransacked to find objections, I am not aware that it was ever suggested that it might possibly contain so odious and unpopular a power. The voice of the instrument itself appeared sufficiently marked and unmistakable.

III. I come now to consider the remaining clause, which has been relied on as the source of authority to pass the act in question. "To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin and fix the standard of weights and measures." (Art. 1, sec. 8, par. 5.) It is evident not merely from the words, but from their juxtaposition with the clause for fixing a standard of weights and measures, that the Constitution intends that the money of the United States shall be not merely a medium of exchange but *a standard of value.*—Uniformity and stability were the ends in view, and for this reason those powers were vested exclusively in the Federal goverment. Here and here alone, and not as a mere incident to something else, are we to look for whatever authority Congress possesses over the subject of money. In the *Federalist*, No. 42, this is taken for granted. "All that need be remarked on the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin is, that by providing for this last case, the Constitution has supplied a material omission in the articles of confederation. The authority of the existing Congress is restrained to the regulation of coin *struck* by their own authority or that of respective States. It must be seen at once that the *proposed uniformity in the value of the current coin* might be destroyed by subjecting that of foreign coin to the different regulations of the different States." Judge Story thought so, for he says: "The power to coin money is one of the ordinary prerogatives of sovereignty, and is almost universally exercised in order to preserve a proper circulation of *good coin of a known value* in the home market," (3 Story on the Const., 17). But the Supreme Court of the United States have not left this to inference, but have distinctly declared the same opinion in the United States vs. Marigold (9 Howard, 500), in which an act of Congress punishing the offense of importing spurious coin was held to be constitutional on the ground that the provisions or the act appertained, to use the very words of the opinion, to the execution of an important trust on the part of the government, namely, the trust and the duty of creating and maintaining a *uniform and pure metallic standard of value* throughout the Union. The power of coining money and of regulating its value, was delegated to Congress by the Constitution for the very purpose, as assigned by the framers of that instrument, of creating and preserving the uniformity and purity of such a standard of value.

The word *coin* is one of well settled meaning. The primary sense of the *noun*, according to Dr. Webster, is "the die used for stamping money," and the undisputed signification of the *verb*, according to most, if not all the lexicographers, is "to stamp metal and convert it into coin." In Wharton's Law Lexicon (*ad verbum*) it is said: "Strictly speaking, coin differs from money as the species differs from the genus.—Money is any matter, whether metal, paper, beads, shells, &c., which has currency as a medium in commerce.—Coin is a particular species always made of metal and struck according to a certain process called coining." It was urged at the bar—I do not know whether seriously or not—that printing is stamping, and these notes might, therefore, literally be said to be coined. No such use of the word in any author has been shown. We may say, figuratively, to coin a story, meaning to invent one, but never to coin the book in which it is printed. The story is a fiction—the coinage of the brain—the book a reality. Surely, however, no one will contend in earnest that if a sufficient number of clerks had been employed, and these notes had all been written with the hand, they would have been unconstitutional, but that printing makes them valid. To state the case thus is to reduce the argument to an absurdity.

It may seem like laboring unnecessarily a very plain proposition, but I will hazard some further illustrations.

The notes is question draw a plain distinction on their face between themselves and coins. They promise to pay *dollars*. What is a *dollar?* To a similar question—what is a pound? Sir Robert Peel answered: "A pound is a definite quantity of gold with a mark upon it to determine its weight and fineness." Many pages have been written to controvert this definition and to prove that a pound is a mere abstraction—something like a mathematical point without length, breadth or thickness. But common sense, I think, vindicates Sir Robert Peel. A standard measure must be some actual length or capacity—a standard weight some actual weight. How else can other weights and measures be compared with it? This is the object of a standard. So a standard of value must be some actual value. I would say, drawing the definition from the statute book—I know not where else to look for it—a dollar is a silver coin, weighing four hundred and twelve and one-half grains, of gold coin, weighing twenty-five and four-fifth grains, of nine tenths pure to one tenth alloy of each metal. These notes then promise to pay coins. To say that they are themselves coins is to make the promise and performance identical.

As they do not state on their face when they are to be paid, in law, if issued by an individual or corporation, they would be payable on demand. Whitlock vs. Underwood (3 B. & C., 187,) Story on notes par., 29. Payable in what? In themselves, if they are coins or dollars. They are promises to pay on demand. A promise to pay may represent coin and circulate as such.—It is properly designated as *currency*, and is one of many modes by which the use of an expensive standard may be spared by the substitution, as a medium of exchange, of public or private credit. It is safe and convenient as well as economical, as long as it truly represents the standard, by being immediately convertible into coin. But in its very nature it is not coin. Its value or power of purchasing other commodities depends as well upon the confidence of the issuers to redeem it as upon the amount issued. Coin, on the other hand, possesses present, actual and intrinsic value. If you obliterated from the pound weight the public mark, which attests its conformity to the standard, it still weighs the same as before. So you may erase the image from the coin, yet its value remains. Blot out, however, the superscription from these pieces of paper and nothing remains—they are worthless. The stamp on the coin is really nothing but a certificate of the weight and fineness of that piece of metal. Government guarantees nothing but this—makes no contract to deliver corn, wool, or leather in exchange for it. The power of regulating its value can only extend to declaring that in law a certain number of one coin shall be deemed the equivalent of another of a different denomination in contracts and other transaction. In the market unequal values cannot be made equal by law. Congress has no power to enact how many bushels of wheat an eagle shall exchange for, and if they had and should make the experiment, the act, like all attempts by government to change the laws, would be futile.

The legislation of Congress upon this subject recognizes the difference between these United States notes and coin, and that they are not of equal value.

That act before us (February 25, 1862) requires duties on imports, and the interest of the public debt to be paid in coin; and provides that the notes "shall be received the same as coin at their par value, in payment for any loans that may hereafter be sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury." So by the act of March 17, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase coin with them at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest.—And the act of March 3, 1863, prohibits the loan of *currency* or money on the security of gold or silver coins, exceeding in amount the par value of the coin pledged or deposited as security. By the first of these acts, coin is treated as the standard; by the last, paper. The one speaks of the par value of the notes, the other of the par value of the coins.

If the word *coin* has any more general or figurative sense in the phrase, *to coin money*, than that I have assigned to it, it must be held to have the same in other parts of the article. In foreign coin will be included foreign paper money, and Congress may regulate its value and make it a legal tender. They may thus treat notes of the Bank of England and France, Austrian and Russian government money; but not State bank notes. Congress has no power of regulating the value of money except foreign coins and money coined by its own authority. If to coin money mean to stamp paper, then the clause which forbids the States "to emit bills of credit" was unnecessary; the prohibition "to coin money" included it. The terms of that very prohibition show that in the minds of the makers of the Constitution, "to coin money" and to 'emit bills of credit," were two entirely distinct and different things. In short, in whatever point of view it is regarded, it seems to me that the position that this clause authorizes or permits any other but metallic money is untenable. The restriction on the States illustrates and confirm the opinion which I have expressed upon the proper construction of the paragraph before us. "No State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any law impairing the obligations of contracts." Art. 1, sect. 10. The whole power over contracts resided in the States before the ratification of the Federal Constitution. This section admits it and leaves it there, subject only to two restrictions—both having the same end in view—the inviolability of contracts.

Inasmuch as the States cannot coin, and the Federal Government alone can, and inasmuch as the States cannot make anything but gold and silver a tender in payments of debts, it follows that gold or silver coins, foreign or domestic as regulated by Congress, constitute the only lawful money. This was evidently Mr. Webster's opinion in that able speech on the Specie Circular, which was cited at the bar, and in which he declared that "*gold and silver*, at rates fixed by Congress, constitute the legal standard value in this country, and that neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard, or to displace this." And still more emphatically: "Most unquestionably there is and there can be no legal tender in this country under the authority of this government or any other, but gold and silver. This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain and of the very highest importance. The States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, and although no such express prohibition is applied to Congress, yet as Congress has no power granted to it, but to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, it clearly has no power to substitute paper or anything else for coin as a tender. The constitutional tender is the thing to be preserved and it ought to be preserved sacredly and under all circumstances." [4 Webster's works, 271, 280.] I must confess that upon a question of this magnitude—amid the conflict of opinion by which I am surrounded—my mind has rested with confidence and satisfaction upon this clear and decided conclusion of a great intellect. Mr. Webster's fame rests mainly on his eminence as a constitutional lawyer. The Constitution had been the study of his life—the subject of most of his professional and political efforts. He belonged to no school of strict construction, but on all occasions was found earnestly contending for the broadest charter to the Federal Government. The opinions he expressed in his seat in the Senate of the United States under the sanction of his official oath, are entitled to be received as deliberate and well considered.

With Mr. Webster, I regarded those provisions of the Constitution upon the subject of contracts and tenders as "of the very highest importance," and to "be preserved sacredly under all circumstances." They rest upon sanctions, which ought to be considered as of the most inviolable solemnity, at all times and in all emergencies. The true strength of a government—the best foundation on which can rest the confidence and affection of its people—is the security which it guarantees to property. This depends in this country upon those constitutional provisions, which absolutely protect under the Ægis of the Courts of Justice, alike the daily earnings of the poor and the accumulated earnings of the rich man, not only from fraud and violence, but from the government itself, except in the form of open and equal taxation.

It has been strongly urged upon us that Congress has the power of debasing the coin, either in weight or fineness, without changing the denomination or legal value. What, it has been asked, is the difference between that and issuing paper money, even though that paper should be at the time depreciated below the value of coin? I answer, that because Congress may possibly accomplish a certain end by constitutional means, it does not follow that the same object can be attained by means which are not constitutional. Though, by the process of debasing the metallic standard Congress may, perhaps, reduce all debts, public and private, fifty per cent., it does not follow that they can enact directly that the man who owes one hundred dollars to another, shall be quit upon the tender of fifty. We apply no such principle to other cases. Because under legal power a man may dispose of an estate by will, we do not hold that he can do the same in any other way than that directed or prescribed.

But considering it merely as an argument of the intention of the framers of the Constitution, it appears to me equally inconclusive. There are very important differences between debasing the coin and issuing paper money, though their practical results may in some respects be similar. It may well have been intended to leave to Congress discretion as to the one, but to deny to either branch of the government, State or Federal, discretion as to the other.

I. The debasing of the coin as a financial measure for the purpose of discharging the Public Debt would be an open, gross and palpable breach of faith, scarcely possible in the present age of the world. Changes, however, for the mere purpose of regulating the value of the currency, may be occasionally necessary. "Arbitrary governments," says Albert Gallatin, "have at various times, in order to defraud their creditors, debased the coin whilst they preserved its denomination, and thus subverted the standard of value, by which the payment of public and private debt and the performance of contracts ought to have been regulated. This flagrant mode of violating public faith has been long proscribed by public opinion. Governments have, in modern times, substituted for the same purpose, issues of paper money gradually increasing in amount and decreasing in value. It was to guard against these evils, that the provisions in the Constitution on that subject were introduced." [Considerations on the Currency, p. 72.]

It is true that the coin has been debased in our own times and country but never with a view to defraud either public or private creditors. When the coinage of the United States was first regulated, in 1795, a double standard, both of gold and silver, was adopted, and the proportion of these two metals fixed at one to fifteen, which was then about their true relation in the market. But though the relation between gold and silver is certainly more steady than that between any two other commodities, at least within short periods of time yet it is not immutable. Accordingly; about the year 1821, a change was observed to have occurred. An ounce of gold instead of being worth only fifteen ounces of silver, was really exchangeable for about sixteen ounces. Of course no one would pay a debt with sixteen ounces of silver, when he could do so with fifteen. The consequence was that the gold coins disappeared entirely from circulation, in obedience to the invariable law that the metal legally undervalued is always expelled. Silver became practically the only standard. The act of June 25, 1834, commonly called the gold bill, undertook to restore the true relation. To do this, either the gold coin must be debased or the silver enhanced. The latter course would have been fraught with more injustice and mischief than the former. Though the true policy may have been to let things alone, or to have established as the only legal, what had practically become the actual standard, yet many pure and eminent statesmen were then and still are wedded to a different policy. Subsequently, by the act of January 18, 1837, the weight and standard of the coin of both metals were slightly changed, with no design but to maintain, if possible, a currency of both gold and silver. Silver, however, being now undervalued, was banished from circula-

J P Reed Jaug27

tion as gold had been before. By the act of Febuary 21, 1853, much more considerable reduction was made in the weight of silver coins, less than the dollar, but evidently only for the purpose of supplying a subsidiary currency, for small payments; for by the same act it was provided that the silver coins issued in conformity thereto should be legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars. I have no doubt that all this tampering with the coin was unwise and unjust. Whatever may be the advantages of a double standard they are too dearly purchased by the frequently recurring necessity for these changes. But I do not see that there was, in any of these instances, a criminal breach of public faith or an intention to interfere with private contracts. In 1834, the public debt had been recently liquidated in full, and at the period of none of these measures was anything to be gained by the government from them, but rather the reverse.

II. There is another important difference between the two measures of debasing the coin and issuing paper money. When an act is passed debasing the coin, all the mischief is done. On the day following, the prices of all markets adjust themselves to the new standard. Commodities, real or personal, lands or chattels, are exactly the same exchangeable value as before; the only difference being that their value is expressed in different figures. An ounce of gold will still buy the same number of bushels of wheat whether it is coined into twenty pieces called dollars, or forty pieces. True, debtors are richer at the expense of their creditors. But that gross injustice also is finished. Every man, creditor or debtor, capitalist or laborer, knows exactly where he stands. Not so with paper money. As to all existing contracts, the same and even worse injustice is done, if the paper depreciates, than when the coin is debased. All equality is at an end. To-day a man pays at one discount, to-morhe receives at another. *There is in truth no standard of value whatever.* The paper money varies like the mercury in the barometer acted on by the superincumbent column of air, swayed to and fro by the tides of the atmosphere—now high, now low—now rarefied, now condensed. Thus, as confidence rises or falls, but more certainly as issues are increased or contracted, the value of every man's property—and the real price of his labor, what he can procure for it of the necessaries and comforts of life, fluctuates from day to day. This was just what the men of the Revolution who met in the Federal Convention— who assembled in the State Conventions and ratified the constitution, had not merely heard with their ears, but seen with their own eyes, touched and handled with their own hands, and felt in their own pockets. They had not the advantage of reading the same history repeated in the paper money of revolutionary France. But they needed it not. They had quite enough in their own experience to make them determine to deal an effectual death blow at paper money.

On the whole, then, I am of the opinion that the provisions of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, declaring the notes is ued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money and a legal tender is unconstitutional.

This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question, which has been made as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the Court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning,....August 30, 1867.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

E. F. KERR, of Bedford Borough.

FOR TREASURER,

ISAAC MENGEL, of Bedford Bor.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

P. M. BARTON, of E. Providence.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,

JOHN I. NOBLE, of S. Woodberry.

FOR AUDITOR,

SAMUEL WHIP, of Cumb. Valley.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

The Radical candidate for Supreme Judge, stands upon a platform, in which occurs the following language:

"*Resolved*, That warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of a majority of the people."

Thus, the Supreme Court, which is the final arbiter between the weak and the strong, between minorities and majorities, is to be swayed by political bias against the rights of that portion of the people *who may happen to be in the minority*. Have minorities no rights which majorities are bound to respect? Nay, are not the fewest number of people *lawyers*, or *jurists*, and is not often the smallest minority right, on questions of law, rather than the mass who have had no legal or judicial education? Who, therefore, could trust a man as Supreme Judge, who will agree to substitute for his own deliberate judgment, the crude opinions of the mob?

Again,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS

is the candidate of a party which holds that a man may repudiate his contract to pay a debt in gold and silver, by paying the same in paper money, thus actually making Government bonds worth no more than ordinary paper money. *This is repudiation.* Who, therefore, will vote for H. W. Williams, and become a *repudiationist?*

THE *Gettysburg Compiler* has been enlarged and typographically improved. It is now printed on a Potter Drum Cylinder Power Press. Our friend Stahle makes a first rate paper and deserves the united and liberal support of the Democracy of Adams. Success to him!

THE *Genius of Liberty*, since it has fallen into the hands of Messrs. Campbell and Rock, has been greatly improved. The old *Genius* will, doubtless, infuse renewed earnestness and vigor into the ever true and sound Democracy of Fayette. The enemy had better "stand from under" in that section.

PENNSYLVANIA TO BE RECONSTRUCTED!

How the thing is to be done!

The Word "White" to be Stricken from the Constitution!

Negro Suffrage to be FORCED Upon Our People, without their Consent!

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of a recent date, has the following significant and startling editorial:

"A GENERAL ACT OF CONGRESS ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

"The opinion of thinking men, of statesmen and philanthropists, is fast closing strongly on the subject of securing *the passage of a general law of Congress, regulating the suffrage question in all the States of the Union.* Congress fixes the status of citizenship—the period at which a native born arrives at the rights of citizenship—the period for naturalization—and *Congress unquestionably, is the proper power for defining the rights of the black man, to the elective franchise in the several States.*—Congress, in order to promote harmony of action in political contests, and do away with the *unjust discriminations*, which are practised by the States on this subject, *should at its next session act upon its unquestionable Constitutional authority by adjusting this vexed question throughout the nation, by doing justice* to men who add to the productive wealth of the country in periods of peace, and who in time of war have shown their ability and willingness to peril their lives in the defense of the Government.

"At the session of Congress last Spring, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the adjustment of the franchise question in several States. *There is no doubt whatever that Congress, when it meets next November, will pass at an early day a general act applying to the whole country, and establishing throughout the nation the right of all American citizens to vote, without any exclusion on account of complexion.*—This will be a most potent and prompt remedy for the difficulties in all Northern States. In several the Republicans hesitate to raise the issue in behalf of colored suffrage. It is a question which, if debated, State by State, must arouse all the old and buried prejudices of the vulgar and ignorant. To achieve justice for all their citizens, by *local action*, must be *slow, tedious* and *uncertain*: But when Congress exercises its power, the effect is prompt and unimpeded. *A general law will cut the Gordian knot and settle the issue finally.*"

The *Telegraph* is the central organ of the Radical party in this State, and, therefore, must be taken as the mouthpiece of that organization. Hence, we learn from the above quoted article, that it is the purpose of the Radical leaders, to FORCE *Negro Suffrage* and the Political *Equality of Whites and Blacks*, upon the people of Pennsylvania, WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT. The editor of the *Telegraph* knows, as well as he knows that he lives and breathes, that Congress has *no* right whatever to do this, and yet he talks of the "unquestionable *Constitutional* authority" of that body in the premises! Are the people so blind and besotted that they will hearken unto so deliberate and shameless a falsehood? For, it is not merely a perversion of the meaning and intent of the Federal Constitution, but wilful and cold-blooded misrepresentation of the language and spirit of that instrument. Will the people, then, vote for HENRY W. WILLIAMS, *who is pledged by his party platform*, to decide in favor of the Congressional usurpation which is to *force* Negro Suffrage upon our Commonwealth? To be fore-warned is to be fore-armed! Let every man who is opposed to the political equality of Whites and Blacks, who would not stand by the side of Negroes at the Polls or sit with them in the Jury Box, cast his ballot against the candidate of the Radical party.

The Board of Commissioners, Auditors and Directors are now all Democrats. We call upon the honest masses to rise above party this fall, and vote for the good of the public for the Republican nominees. It is time to have a change.—*Inquirer.*

You "call upon the honest masses to rise above party this Fall!" Eh? Do you, indeed? You call upon them *to vote your own party ticket!* What a sacrifice you must have made when you uttered that "call!" Do you ask them to "rise above party," when they come to cast their ballots for members of the Legislature? Do you tell them *now*, as you did three months ago, that the last legislature, was the most corrupt body that ever assembled, and that "another such a legislature would sink us?" Do you tell them, that in view of the acknowledged corruption of that body, they should rise above party and vote for *honest men?* Do you tell them that your candidates, Weller and Richards, were members of that body and voted for almost every one of the corrupt measures which have rendered it infamous? Oh! no! The quietest of quiet little mice could not be as still on that subject as the editors of the *Bedford Inquirer*. But they will discover after the next election, that, with all their quietness, they can't nibble themselves into the public cheese. The people cannot be humbugged by their great pretensions to honesty. Mr. Guffy, of Westmoreland county, once said of John Cessna, when the latter was boasting of his Democracy, "I have always observed that the cow that bawls the loudest forgets her calf the soonest!" The public will apply Mr. Guffy's observation to the professions of the *Inquirer* in regard to county affairs, and will, doubtless, come to the conclusion that that cow bawls a little too loud to care much about its calf.

MOCCASIN TRACKS!

A Shameless Trick of the Radical State Committee!

Judge Sharswood's Great Decision Garbled and Misrepresented!

We have just unearthed a circular of the Radical State Committee, which makes garbled extracts from the great decision of Judge Sharswood, and directs the Radical papers of the State to publish them as *standing matter until the election*, thus intending to deceive the honest citizen into voting against the eminent jurist who is the nominee of the Democracy. The circular is as follows:

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE COM. ROOMS,
No. 22 N. 2d Street,
HARRISBURG, PA., August 10, 1867.

DEAR SIR:—The enclosed slip has been prepared by direction of the Committee; and it is earnestly recommended that every Republican paper in the State shall give it a conspicuous insertion, *and keep it as standing matter until the election.* We are unable to pay for this; but hope our papers will conform to our wishes, out of love for the cause.

We expect you to confer with the publishers in your county, and so far as practicable, have the desired publication made.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, }
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

The "enclosed slip" will be found at the editorial head of the *Bedford Inquirer* of last week, and will, of course, do duty there "until the election," as directed by Fr. Jordan. By such tricks do the Radicals hope to influence public opinion. If they want the people to know and understand Judge Sharswood's decision, why don't they publish it entire? It will be found on our outside, this week, in full. Let the *Inquirer* copy it, if it dare, and atone, in some measure, for the mean trick of which the Radical Committee is guilty, in publishing a "prepared slip" intended to deceive the people.

NEGRO STATES.

Did any decent "Republican" ever dream that his party would make NEGRO STATES of ten States of this once free white Republic? Incredible as it may seem, *this has been done!* Tennessee is now ruled by a Governor elected by Negro votes. Every Southern State under the rule of the "re-construction" Satraps, is negroized, the greater portion of the whites being disfranchised and the blacks, to a man, made voters. Negroes sit on juries in those States, to the exclusion of the most intelligent of the whites. This is the God's truth, and no "Republican" of ordinary intelligence will attempt to deny that it is true. Is this what "Republicans" expected at the hands of their party? Did they vote for *Negro States?* Did the *two hundred thousand white soldiers who went from Pennsylvania to risk their lives and their all in the late war, fight for a* BLACK EMPIRE IN THE SOUTH? Let these questions be pondered and answered by the fair-minded and honest masses of the "Republican" party, before they cast their votes once more for the men who have betrayed them.

THE Negroes of Pennsylvania recently held a "State Convention," at Reading. That *white* Nigger, E. H. Rauch, editor of a Radical paper in Reading, addressed the "Convention," and said in the course of his remarks, that he "thanked God that not one-tenth of the criminals of the State are colored men!" The dirty knave did not stop to tell his sable hearers, that the "colored" population of Pennsylvania, is not the one-tenth part, nor the one-fiftieth part, either, of the entire number of the inhabitants of the State, and, therefore, couldn't well furnish the one-tenth part of its criminals. Was there ever a meaner, slimier, fouler traitor to his own race and blood, than the man who could utter a sentiment like the above? The Negroes, under the dictation of fellows like this Rauch, passed a resolution recommending the blacks of the South to vote as a body with the Radicals. Do the Africans of Pennsylvania want to array the Democrats against their race? Do they want to make enemies of three hundred thousand voters in this State, many of them their protectors and friends? If so, let them stick to their Reading resolution.

Just think of it, if by reason of oversight, and errors in the accounts of the Poor House, eight or ten thousand dollars can leak out, in spite of all the efforts of three Democratic Directors and three Democratic Auditors and a Democratic Poor House Clerk, &c., how much may have leaked out in the County accounts?—*Inquirer.*

"Still harping on my daughter!" It so happens that between THREE and FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS "leaked out" during the time of Messrs SHUCK and TROUT, Republican Directors, part of it during the time of Henry B. Mock, as Auditor, who now leads the Radical party in St. Clair tp., and that the Poor House Clerk was appointed by a Republican board. By all means, let the dear people accommodate the *Inquirer* by ousting the present Democratic board who discovered and corrected the "leaks" which commenced under the Republican Directors. That would only be *Radical* justice.

"SOUND, PRACTICAL MEN!"

They "Will Make Good and Reliable Officers!"

The *Bedford Inquirer*, of June 21, 1867, in an article criticising the Democratic County Ticket, thus spoke in regard to the gentlemen composing that ticket:

"The Copperhead County Convention assembled in this place on last Tuesday and put in nomination a ticket to be supported by them at the coming election. The nominees are for District Attorney, E. F. Kerr, of Bedford; Treasurer, Isaac Mengel, of Bedford; County Commissioner, Peter M. Barton, of East Providenee; Poor Director, John I. Noble, of South Woodberry, and Auditor, Samuel Whip, of Cumberland Valley. This is about the best ticket that has been put in nomination by that party for some years. *All the men are sound practical men and will make good and reliable officers.* It is evident that the country for once got the advantage of the town, and the leaders here were foiled in their efforts to secure the usual creatures who are entirely subservient to them. We claim some credit for this deviation from the usual course of nominating men without business qu lifications for the offices of Commissioner, Poor Director and Auditor. It will be a credit to the candidates put in nomination by the Republican party to defeat or be defeated by such men."

Yes, you may well say, Mr. *Inquirer*, that the Democratic candidates are "sound, practical men and will make good and reliable officers." Such men as Isaac Mengel, E. F. Kerr, Peter M. Barton, John I. Noble and Samuel Whip are eminently worthy of the compliment you bestow upon them. And as you think it "a credit" to your candidates to be defeated by them, the people will take great pleasure in conferring that "credit" upon your whole ticket, from top to bottom. Of course, the worse your ticket is beaten, by our candidates, the more "credit" will attach to the persons composing it. Hence, as we have a great desire to do those persons much "credit," we shall do all in our power to beat them as badly as possible. Hurrah for the "Sound, Practical" Ticket, say we!

THE Radical papers are in a great stew over the article said to have been published in the *Salem (Mass.) Journal*, denunciatory of the "Pennsylvania Dutch," and deny that the article appeared in that paper or any other published in *Salem*. Well, it doesn't matter whether that article was published in a Salem paper, or in some other New England sheet, and since the New York *Tribune* has taken up the cudgels against the "Pennsylvania Dutch," it matters but little whether it was published at all. We will substitute the *Tribune* for the "Salem Journal." That organ of Radicalism (the *Tribune*) recently had an article in which it spoke of certain counties of Ohio, as having been settled by a "*school-hating, rum-loving breed of Pennsylvania Dutch*," of whose politics it professes a holy horror. If the *Pennsylvania Dutch* in this neighborhood love the Radicalism which thus brands them with ignominy, so much as to swallow such insults, they will get plenty of that sort of diet in due time.

WHENEVER you hear of a man grumbling about the ticket, objecting to this candidate or that candidate, you may be sure that his Democracy isn't skin deep, and that he only wants an excuse to serve the enemy. In these times, when the Jacobin conspirators against the liberties of our country, are busily plotting to make slaves of all who will not worship at their political shrine, the Democrat who stops to higgle about personal objections to Democratic candidates, who halts to throw his own private grudges into the balance against his party ticket, cares more for the gratification of his own little spite than for the success of the principles he professes. The ballot is a sacred thing. It is not merely a slip of printed paper. It represents principles. It is the embodiment of ideas. Shame on the man that would permit his private grudges to interpose between him and the principles which he professes before all the world!

Is it not time that there should be some change? For eleven years they have been running the trains, would it not be well to switch off and try a new set of engineers? At least a few Republican brakesmen would not do any harm. They might stop the concern *somewhat* when it is running out *very fast.*—*Inquirer.*

Yes, indeed! A few "Republican brakesmen" like the editor of the *Inquirer*, who wanted to pay off his tax duplicate as Collector of Middle Woodberry township by borrowing the money out of the County Treasury, would be very apt to "*stop* the concern *somewhat.*" They would be "brakesmen" with a vengeance! They would *break* the "concern" in less than no time.

UNCLE JACOB ZEIGLER, whilom Clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, after many years' absence from the editorial chair, has returned to his ancient vocation, and is now the senior editor of the *Butler Herald*, a paper of which, we believe, he was the founder. "Uncle Jake" is a spicy editor and will make Radicalism tremble in old Butler. Good luck to you, Editor Zeigler!

TO WORK!

We are informed that the enemies of the Constitution, are secretly at work, through committees appointed by the chairman of the Radical County Committee, organizing their forces for the coming election. They have selected three men in each township, whose duty it is to collect money for campaign purposes, talk to the doubtful and wavering and make arrangements to get their voters out to the polls. *By working quietly* they expect to steal a march on us. Democrats must not be thus caught napping. Organize your townships and election districts! Do not wait for meetings and speeches, but begin at once! We must increase the majority of last Fall. Every year should add to our strength. Let every district be organized and ready to contribute its share to the increased majority.

THE *Bedford Inquirer* will have it that Democrats are rebels, and publishes some manufactured statements about individual Democrats in Kentucky, to sustain its opinion. Well, we presume that such "loyal" folks as Mr. J. R. Jordan and other candidates on the Radical county ticket, don't want "rebels" to vote for them. We advise some of these candidates not to *link arms* quite so much with the pesky "rebels," lest they come under the ban of the *Inquirer.*

WE call attention to the great decision of Judge Sharswood, in the case of Borie vs. Trott, published in this issue. No man can read that decision without being convinced of its soundness. Read it and hand to your neighbor.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

—From eighty to one hundred carloads of peaches pass over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad every evening, having been loaded along the line of the Delaware railroad. Each car holds 800 baskets or 400 boxes, thus making an average of 64,000 baskets daily, which reach New York and this city by this route alone.—On Monday evening 110 cars, in three trains passed over the road, 80 of which went direct to New York.—*Phila. Ledger.*

—The Sierra Nevada mountains have been tunnelled, and in a few days we may have the cars running under that magnificent range of mountains. The Pacific railroad is advancing with a rapidity that we do not really conceive. How long will it be before we see under our advertising columns, "From San Francisco to New York in ten days!" "Through line to China, by rail and steam, with no change of cars!"

—The Black Hills of Dakota, which are an outlying group of hills belonging to the Rocky Mountain range, are believed to abound in gold, silver, copper, coal and other minerals. Unlike the mining region of Colorado, these hills are said to yield fine, large timber, while they are watered by two branches of the Big Cheyenne, a tributary of the Upper Missouri.

—A Youth of nineteen summers, residing near Tionesta, eloped, last week, with a lady of some fifty winters, who lived near by. They were desperately in love, but as the friends of both parties objected to their union, they proceeded to settle the affair after the longings of their own hearts, and ran away in the middle of the night.

—A man advertised for a wife, and requested each candidate to inclose her *carte de visite.* A spirited young lady wrote to the advertiser in the following terms: "Sir, I do not inclose my *carte*, for though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass."

—A new Fenian Congress, under the auspices of the Stephens and O'Mahoney branch of the organization, commenced its session in New York, on Wednesday, Mr. O'Connor, of Boston, in the chair, and about two hundred delegates from the different circles in attendance.

—Nearly 400,000,000 pounds of beet sugar are annually made in France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Belgium. One factory in Germany employs 3000 operatives, occupies twelve acres of buildings, and has a capital of $16,000,000.

—At Buffalo, on Wednesday, the fast trotter Dexter made his mile in 2.16½, which is the best time ever trotted in harness by 1¾ seconds. After the trot Dexter was sold to Robert Bonner, of New York, for over $50,000.

—When the President's aid waited upon Gen. Grant with the order assigning that chieftain to the War Office, he was at his headquarters, smoking. He read the order, looked at the officer, and made a speech. He said, "Very well."

—A few days ago a wagon containing a picnic party from Baltimore was fired into by a gang of armed negroes, near Canton, and three of the party severely wounded. No provocation had been given.

—The number of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans in three days was thirty-seven. Some of General Sheridan's staff officers are down with it. It prevails in a very virulent type at Corpus Christi, and its ravages are fearful at Galveston.

—The cholera is reported to be raging malignantly at Shawneetown, Illinois, on the Ohio river. Twenty deaths had already occurred. Disease had also broken out among the Seminole Indians in Kansas.

—There have been thirty-six thousand deaths by cholera in Italy, within six months.

—A day or two since $150,000 were received at Richmond to pay a portion of the expenses of registration in Virginia. Some of this money came out of the pockets of every taxable inhabitant of Pennsylvania.

—The workmen on the Mobile and Ohio Rail road, not having received their pay for eighteen months, are on a strike. They assembled at Jackson and stopped the trains, and a company of military were ordered to that point.

—Most of the volunteer surgeons in the army who have recently been acting as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau are to be mustered at an early day out of the service.

—Mexico is a bad place for women. The wife of Mendez is insane; the wife of Mejia is mad; the wife of Miramon is stricken beyond hope of recovery, and the Princess Salm-Salm is in jail.

—Two tellers absented themselves from a New York bank on Friday, and the inquisitive President and Directors discovered, to their surprise, that only $100,000 were missing.

—A young man committed suicide at a Paris hotel by sticking about fifty pins into his breast. When found he was bleeding to death, and expired shortly after.

—A great earthquake occurred on the island of Java on the 10th of June. A great many Europeans and natives perished, and manufactures, houses, barns, and crops were destroyed.

—Mr. and Mrs. Streeter of Jackson, Michigan, have a child twelve days old weighing only one and a half pounds, alive and healthy. A common finger ring could be slipped with ease over its arms to the shoulders.

—All the property and effects of the Reno and Oil Creek R. R. company are to be sold by order of trustees, in October next. This is about the bursting of the oil bubble in that locality.

—Alfred Heart, the heaviest man in Minnesota, died of pneumonia, last week. He weighed four hundred and sixty pounds.

—An order was lately received in San Francisco, from Japan, for $10,000 worth of leather, to be used for military accoutrements.

—A Maine judge has decided that hop beer is not intoxicating. But beer drinkers are nearly intoxicated with delight at the decision.

—A divorce is hinted at between the Princess Alice of Hesse, Victoria's daughter and her husband, who is said to ill-treat her.

—A Missouri farmer this year raised forty-three bushels of wheat to the acre. Another in the same State, had a crop of thirty-six bushels to the acre.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC,
Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from 518 Market street to 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash* and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. IN THIS PARTICULAR WE HAVE ADVANTAGES SHARED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell our goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physical peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and prices 25 to 50 *per cent lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST.

jun21

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
may17,'67-1y. Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT and *UNSAFE REMEDIES* for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
may17,'67-1y. Cedar Street, New York.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE AMERICAN WATCH MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.

The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., respectfully submit that their Watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for general use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the market. They are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches, which are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces, while in an old English watch there are more than 700 parts. How they run under the hardest trial watches can have, is shown by the following letter:

PENN. RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, ALTOONA, PA., 15 Dec., 1866.

Gentlemen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our engineers, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are now some three hundred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, I have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble, and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on this road As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of English manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation; but as a class they never keep time as correctly, nor have they done as good service as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years.

Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.
American Watch Co., Waltham.

We make now five different grades of watches, named respectively as follows:

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,	Waltham, Mass.
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,	Waltham, Mass.
P. S. BARTLETT,	Waltham, Mass.
WM. ELLERY,	Boston, Mass.
HOME WATCH COMPANY,	Boston, Mass.

All of these, with the exception of the Home Watch Company, are warranted by the American Watch Company to be of the best material, on the most approved principle, and to possess every requisite for a reliable time-keeper. Every dealer selling these watches is provided with the Company's printed card of guarantee, which should accompany each Watch sold, so that buyers may feel sure that they are purchasing the genuine article. There are numerous counterfeits and imitations of our Watches sold throughout the country, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against imposition.

Any grades of Waltham Watches may be purchased of Watch Dealers throughout the country.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
aug16w4 182 Broadway, New York.

NOW FOR REVOLUTION.—Don't be startled. The country's safe. Nevertheless, immediate, instantaneous revolution is impending.—Don't *Beat the Drums,*
for this is a silent revolution. It is now going on *In Every State,*
including the married state, the single state, and all states of the human hair which are not in harmony with beauty. Of whatever undesirable tinge woman's ringlets or man's locks or whiskers may be, the evil is remedied instantly by *Cristadoro's Hair Dye,*
which is harmless as water, and certain to produce a natural black or brown in five minutes. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. aug16w4

NO CURE-ALL.—But if you want a medicine that will cure Chronic (not inflammatory) Rheumatism, Mumps, Sore Throat, Swellings, Old Sores, Bruises, Toothache, Headache, Insect Stings, Pains in the Back and Chest, also, internally, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Croups and Vomiting, you have it in Dr. Tobias' Wonderful Venetian Liniment. It never fails when used according to the directions. Every drop of it is put up by Dr. Tobias himself, and he has done so for nineteen years. His medicine is known throughout the world. The best physicians recommend it. Thousands of certificates can be seen at the depot, 56 Cortlandt Street. No family having children, should be without it in case of Croup. Thousands of children are saved by it annually. Use it when first taken according to the directions, and you will never lose a child. Ladies will find it valuable in eradicating pimples and blotches. Only 50 cts. and $1 per bottle. Sold by the druggists throughout the United States and in Europe. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. aug16w4.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.—This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyle, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC, and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption, for his days of visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all druggists and dealers; price $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents—Demas Barnes & Co. New York; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

oct19'66 1stw

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is a certain cure for
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
and all diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the
HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,
and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Established upwards of 18 years, prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
mar8,'67y1

BLINDNESS, Deafness and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Occulist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. |may3,'67y1

THE HEALING POOL, AND HOUSE OF MERCY.—Howard Association Reports, for YOUNG MEN, on the *crime of solitude*, and the *errors, abuses* and *diseases* which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to *marriage*, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLON HOUGHTON. Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. jun7,'67y1.

The Bedford Gazette.

Home and Around.

AGENTS FOR THE GAZETTE.

We have appointed S. J. McCauslin, of this place, and J. W. Bowen, of Napier tp., agents to receive subscriptions and collect accounts for this office. They will visit our friends throughout the county, in a short time, and, we hope, will meet with a proper reception.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R.R.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—TIME TABLE.—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 4.45 p.m.; leaves Huntingdon at 7.45 a. m., and arrives at Mt. Dallas, at 10.59 a. m.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.10 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 9.10 a. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 6 p. m., and arrives at Mt. Dallas at 8.57 p. m.

LIBERTY, LAW AND RIGHT!

No Monarchy, No Centralized Despotism, No Negro States!

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING!

The Democrats of Bedford county, and all others not too unreasonable to join hands with them in the great effort about to be made by the calm and thinking men of the country, to restore the Union, to bring the government back within the safe limits of the Constitution, to put an end to the political confusion which now exists, to prevent anarchy and renewed civil strife, to reinstate Republican governments in the territory now ruled by the Five Military Monarchs, to avert the calamity of Negro rule in the excluded States, and to make some certain and reasonable provision for the ultimate extinguishment of the Public Debt, are hereby invited to assemble at the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished speakers. Let there be a grand rally of the true friends of the Republic. Come, Democrats; Come, Conservatives; Come, reasonable "Republicans;" Come, one and all, and let us reason together.

GEO. MARDORFF,
Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.
W. C. SCHAEFFER, Sec'y.

TOO BAD.—"What the blazes do those fellows mean?" said one Republican to annother, after reading the last issue of the *Inquirer*. "I never saw such a pack of fools! They praise up the Democratic county ticket as the best that ever was nominated, and then want Democrats to vote against it! One week they say the Democratic Steward and Miller are the best men that ever were at the Poor House, and the next they ask us to vote for a change in the management of the Poor House. Idon't think they know much, do you?" Such is the talk among our Radical friends in regard to the course of the *Inquirer*. It is too bad that the efforts of that paper to get its party into the Poor House are so poorly appreciated by its own partisans. Try again, "Swallop!"

POST OFFICE REVIVED.—The Post Office at Mann's Choice, which has been closed for some time, has been re-opened, with Jacob Boblitz as Post Master. This office, as well as the one at Dry Ridge, now also closed, was greatly needed. Petitions have been forwarded to the P. O. Department, for the appointment of a Post Master at Dry Ridge, but without effect. We hope the Department will act in the matter, soon, and appoint a Post Master at that office.

SHAMEFUL NEGLIGENCE.—After the heavy rains of last week our people were greatly inconvenienced by the mud on Julianna street. The community will hold the *Bedford Inquirer* responsible for this, as it is well known that its editors could have dried up the mud with a single editorial.

PHRENOLOGY.—Prof. W. A. Wallace, lecturer on Phrenology, will shortly visit a number of places in this county, for the purpose of illustrating the science of the brain. We know Mr. Wallace to be honest in his dealings with the printer, and believe him to be an intelligent and educated gentleman who cannot fail to interest his hearers.

COURT WEEK.—Our country friends, who purpose attending Court, next week, will do well by calling in at the fashionable clothing and hat emporium of R. W. Berkstresser & Co., on Julianna street, who are just opening a fine assortment of goods that cannot fail to please all who will call and examine them. "Everybody buys 'em."

THE MEANS should be raised for such an object as educating the orphans of our gallant soldiers and sailors within one month. Let all who are able respond, and it might be done in a week. Let all who have no disposition for charity, but simply want pictures and want to purchase where they can be had for the least money, buy of the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia, and more than enough might be realized in a very short time. Read adtisement.

RELIGIOUS.—A series of meetings will be held at Mt. Smith, commencing Sept. 6th. Several Ministers will be in attendance. J. F. CRAIG, Pastor.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of F. Gardner & Co., of Carlisle, Pa., under head of "new advertisements."

CIGARS.—D. W. Crouse, wholesale manufacturer of Cigars, all kinds, invites country dealers, and all others, to call at his establishment, on West Pitt street. Dan. makes good cigars.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—We call attention to the school for young ladies, advertised in another column. This educational enterprise, recently and successfully commenced, is the expression of a desire and purpose on the part of those interested in female education, to secure the establishment in Bedford, of a first-class Female Seminary. That such a Seminary is needed and that it would be an honor and a benefit to our community, no one can doubt. This school is the incipient step toward the accomplishment of this end, and we hope that the succeeding steps will be few and rapid. United effort and a generous support will hasten the consummation. Mrs. Bonney is a lady of large and successful experience in the management of one of the best institutions for young ladies in our land, and brings her full share of qualifications for a school of a high order. It is our part to profit by these advantages and to furnish the remaining requisites for an institution in Bedford, not only for our own daughters, but the excellence of which shall commend it to this entire section of our State.

THE MERCERSBURG REVIEW.—The July number of this work is on our table. It is a religious magazine, published quarterly, by S. R. Fisher & Co., 54 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa., and edited by Rev. H. Harbaugh, D. D., Mercersburg, Pa. The present number contains articles from the pens of Prof. T. G. Apple, Rev. S. N. Callender, Rev. W. E. Krebs, Rev. Thos. S. Johnston, Rev. S. H. Giesy, Prof. J. W. Nevin, Rev. W. M. Reily and Rev. D. Gans, D. D. The *elite* of the ministry of the German Reformed Church, are contributors to the work, and, therefore, it cannot fail to be able and instructive. The terms are three dollars per annum in advance, or five dollars for two years in advance.

THE Galaxy, for September, contains Some "Reminiscences of Dr. Anthon," the late distinguished classical scholar and teacher, by Dr. Robert D. Nesmith: "A Carol of Harvest, for 1867," by Walt Whitman; "Jean Ingelow's New Volume," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "The Ladies of Llangollen," by Rev. W. R. Alger; "Brigham Young and Mormonism," by E. M. Tullidge, a Mormon Elder; "Aunt Madeline's Trial," a Short Story, by F. L. Curtis; "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," by Mrs. Edwards; "Waiting for the Verdict," by Mrs. R. H. Davis; and "Nebulæ." by the Editor. The price of *The Galaxy* is $3 50 a year. Single copies may be obtained of the newsdealers, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents. Address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—"Godey," for the current month, is on our table. It is a capital number. We never open "Godey" without finding something to edify, amuse and instruct. By the way a Bedford authoress, Miss Bettie Cramer, makes her *debut* in this number. A tale entitled "A Heart History" is from her pen. It is a well written story and gives promise of a brilliant future for Miss Cramer. As our fair young friend seems inclined to lay the scenes of her stories in New England, we would suggest as a topic to be worked up in her next fiction, the unrepealed ordinance of the Massachusetts Legislature in which that State declared herself out of the Union, on account of the demand made upon her by the Federal Government for troops to resist British invasion during the war of 1812-14. The Hartford Convention would, also, be a fruitful subject. We wish the young authoress abundant success.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The September number of "Peterson" is before us. Its fashions, literature, typography, every thing, are excellent, as usual.—"Peterson" is the cheapest of the Ladies' Magazines, and at the same time one of the very best.

LIQUID GLUE—*Insoluble Cement.*—Among many scientific papers and items of useful information contained in the second number of the Chemical News, reprinted in New York, we glean the following account of some of M. Dumoulin's discoveries in applied science:

As far back as 1820 he was heard of as the preparer of unalterable ink, rendering forgery impossible. We shall not dwell on his carburator, his new method of preparing pieric acid, so detonating and explosive, but pass on to a notice of the process of making liquid glue. It consists in pouring a small quantity of nitric acid into a solution of common glue, or gelatin, in its own weight of water. This glue, of two sorts, brown and white, is very strong, and is employed in private houses, workshops and by jewellers, clockmakers, &c. Thousands of vials are sent abroad. To this liquid M. Dumoulin has added the discovery of a cement insoluble in boiling water, and which rendered great service in the restoring of the Campana Museum.

SPLENDID PRIZES IN GREENBACKS.—Over $5,000 in Greenbacks; $10,000 in Sewing Machines; $9000 in Washing Machines; a vast amount of Hoop Skirts, Albums, Books, Gold Pens, Pencils, Lockets, &c., &c., to be distributed to the subscribers and purchasers of the 'HOME AMUSEMENT.' Every yearly subscriber gets twenty-four tickets, drawing from $5 to $100 each in Greenbacks. Canvassing Agents clear from 10 to $15 per day raising clubs. Sample copies with a prize ticket and full directions and instructions to Agents, sent by mail, by inclosing ten cents, addressed to the HOME AMUSEMENT, 78 Nassau Street, New York.

Male and Female Canvassing Agents wanted in every town and neighborhood in the United States. [aug9w8

A LONE lady of Lumberville, wishes us to tell—Why do people affix the word "no cards" at the end of marriage notices? Because they play all their cards before marriage.

J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, has removed from 519 Pine street, to 805 Arch street. Read card.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.

FLOUR.—The quotations are—

Northwest superfine,		$7.00@7.25
Northwest extra,		8.00@9.00
Northwest extra family,		10.00@11.50
Penna. and West'n sup.,		7.50@8.00
Penna. and West'n extra,		8.50@10.50
Penna. and West'n family,		10.00@12.00
Penna. and West'n fancy,		12.00@14.00
Rye flour,		6.75@6.90

GRAIN.—We quote—

Pennsylvania red, per bus.,		$2.00@2.30
Southern	"	
California,	"	
White,	"	
Rye,	"	0.00@1.45
Corn, for yel.,	"	$1.04@1.05
Oats,	"	73@75c

New Advertisements.

BY DIRECTION of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, the undersigned will, at his office in Bedford, on Sept. 14, '67, take testimony to supply the place of lost deeds and perfect the title of Moses Robison to the estate of his father, George Robison, late of Monroe tp., deceased. JOHN P. REED, Commissioner.
aug30w3

CAUTION.—Farmers of Bedford, Somerset, Blair and Hutingdon counties, are hereby notified *not to purchase* any Grain Drills with Gum Springs and Gum Rollers *but those made by us.* HARTLEY & METZGER, of Bedford, being our *sole agents*, in those sections, *All* Gum Roller Drills must be ordered *through them.*
aug30w2 F. GARDNER & Co., Carlisle, Pa.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on Monday, Sept. 2d, in the LECTURE ROOM of the Presbyterian Church. *Principal*—Mrs. C. V. R. BONNEY. Terms, per quarter of ten weeks—$5.00 to $10.00

REFERENCES:

O. E. SHANNON, A. KING,
T. R. GETTYS, JACOB REED,
W. P. SCHELL, G. W. RUPP.
aug30w4.

J. HENRY HUTTON,
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Wholesale Manufacturers and
DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
221 Market and 210 Church Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
Aug30,'67.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied stock of New Goods, which are now open for examination, at

MILL-TOWN,

two miles West of Bedford, comprising everything usually found in a first-class country store, consisting, in part, of

Dry-Goods,
Delaines,
Calicoes,
Muslins,
Cassimers,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Notions,
&c., &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

☞ Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

☞ Call and examine our goods.

may24,'67. G. YEAGER

RICHARD V. LEO & CO.,
Manufacturers of
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste.

They have also added to their stock,

FRENCH COTTAGE SUITS,
MARBLE TOP TABLES,
CANE CHAIRS,
SOFAS,
TETE A TETES,
&c, &c.,

Eastern manufacture.

Having purchased the stock and tools of Thos. Merwine, (late Wm. Stahl's) they have added the same to their manufactory.

COFFINS will also be made to order, and a HEARSE always in readiness to attend funerals.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
aug.23,m3. RICHARD V. LEO & CO.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED—*Just published, a new edition of* DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-Indulgence or Sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.
aug23,'67—1y

NEW ARRIVAL.—Just received at M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons Flowers, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Bead-trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery and Gloves, White Goods, Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, Balmorals and Hoop Skirts, Fancy Goods and Notions, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Our assortment contains all that is new and desirable. Thankful for former liberal patronage we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.
may31

R. H. SIPES' MARBLE WORKS. R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tombstones, Table-Tops, Counter Slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work neat and in a workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted. Jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apr19,'66y1

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertisingin the columns of THE GAZETTE.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the law lately passed for the Equalization of Bounties.
aug.17-tf. J. W. DICKERSON.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania

NAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFF

New Advertisements.

QUACKENBOS'S ARITHMETICS
THE LATEST AND BEST.
Primary, 40c. Elementary, 60c. Practical, $1.00.

Up to the times; teach the methods used by business men; compiete on all the branches of Commercial Arithmetic; well condensed in rules and analyses; admirably graded; PERFECT TEXT-BOOKS; WITH NO DEFECTS. So say Teachers who use them. Going in everywhere. Specimens mailed to Teachers at half the above prices. Agents wanted in every County. Address
aug9w4 D. APPLETON & CO., New York.

LIGHT WORK AND GOOD PAY. For pleasant and profitable employment take Agency for "Good Books." Ask for illustrated Catalogue. Send two stamps. S. R. WELLS. 389 Broadway, N. Y. aug9w4

AGENTS WANTED to canvas for "FOUR YEARS IN THE OLD WORLD." 13,000 already sold. Now is the time to make money. No competition Great inducements offered teachers, ministers, active ladies or experienced agents. Send for terms to FOSTER & PALMER, JR, 14 Bible House, New York. aug9w4

AGENTS WANTED.—Another Great Work by E A POLLARD, entitled Life of Gen. R. E. Lee, replete with facts never before published, including Biographies of every South ern General of distinction.

A companion volume to "*THE LOST CAUSE*," a Standard Southern History of the War. A new and enlarged edition is now ready. These two works form a complete library of the War from the other side. *E B. TREAT & CO.*, Publishers, 654 Broadway, N. Y.

JOS. GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS, OF THE OLD STANDARD QUALITY.

TRADE MARK: JOSEPH GILLOTT, Warranted. Or Descriptive Name and designating Number.

The well known ORIGINAL and POPULAR Numbers, 303—404—170—351,
Having been assumed by other MAKERS, we desire to caution the public in respect to said imitations.
ASK FOR GILLOTT'S

CAUTION!
An injunction was granted by the Supreme Court (New York) at General Term, January 1867, against the use by others of the *NUMBER* 303.

JOS. GILLOTT & SONS,
No. 91 John St., New York.
aug9w4 HENRY OWEN, SOLE AGENT.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 18 Nassau St.,
NEW YORK,

Buy and sell at market rates Six per cent Bonds of 1881; Five-Twenty Bonds, all issues; Ten-Forty Bonds; Seven-Thirty-Notes, all series; Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver Coin.

Convert all series of 7-30 Notes into the New consolidated 5-20 Bonds at best market rates.

Execute orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities.

Receive Deposits and allow 5 per cent Interest on balances, subject to check at sight.

Make collections on all accessible points.

All issues of Government Securities credited or remitted for, on receipt, at market rates, *Free* of all commission charges. [aug9w4] R. F. & Co.

PAINTS for FARMERS AND OTHERS.—THE GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT COMPANY are now manufacturing the best, cheapest and most durable paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure linseed oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, olive, drab or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Agricultural Implements, Carriage and Car-makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof,) Bridges, Burial cases, Canal Boats, Ships and Ships' Bottoms, Floor Oil-cloths, (one Manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the past year); as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular, which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL BIDWELL, Proprietor, 254 Pearl-st, New York [aug9w4

1860——MDCCLX.——1867.

"CENTURY."

$100 *A DAY.*

We have adopted the plan of putting money in CENTURY TOBACCO to Induce consumers to use it, knowing that it is only necessary for them to give it a trial to become fully satisfied of its merits, and to pronounce it THE BEST FINE CUT MADE. We will continue to offer these inducements until this fact is fully recognized.

We are making THE CENTURY from selections of the very choicest old leaf, and have devoted every care to its manufacture. It is free from Drugs, and in every respect A PURE ARTICLE OF CHEWING TOBACCO.

On Mondays we will place in one paper a $100 U. S. Note. On Tuesdays, in two papers, $50 each. On Wednesdays, in five papers, $20 in each. On Thursdays, in ten papers, $10 each On Fridays, in twenty papers, $5 in each, and on Saturdays, in fifty papers, $2 each in all cases issuing GENUINE U. S. GREENBACKS to the amount of $100 a day.

The finders of these GREENBACKS—by sending us their names, address, and numbers of the bills,—will be presented with packages of our Tobacco, in proportion to the amount of money found.

This house has been established for over a Hundred Years, and has always sustained a character for honesty and fair dealing, which puts to flight all doubts, if any should exist, as to the genuineness of this enterprise.

THE CENTURY TOBACCO can be had in large quantities at Manufacturers prices, of A. R. Mitchell, 35 Central-st, Boston; B. A. Van Schaick, 16 S. Front-st., Philadelphia; Foy & Earle, 85 S. Water-st., Chicago; Schultz & Bagley, 94 West Second-st., Cincinnati.

Price list sent on application to
P. & G. LORILLARD,
[Established in 1760,]
aug9w4 16 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

MADAM FOY'S
CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTER
Combines in one garment a PERFECT FITTING CORSET, and the most desirable Skirt Supporter ever offered the public. It places the weight of the skirts upon the shoulders instead of the hips; it improves the form without tight lacing; gives ease and elegance; is approved and recommended by physicians. Manufactured by
D. B. SAUNDERS & Co.,
aug9w4 96 Summer St., Boston.

MORE THAN $200 PER MONTH.
Made with Stencil Dies Send for Catalogue and Samples, free. *S. M. SPENCER & Co.*, Brattleboro, Vt.

600 AGENTS wanted, to sell Six New Inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 25c and get 80 pages and sample gratis. Agents have made $100,000. Ephraim Brown, Lowell, Mass.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. 17 specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 15c. postage. MANSON LANG, 297 Bowery, New York City aug9w4

"MIST OF THE MORNING"
BITTERS.
MORGEN DUFT.

The purest tonic in the known world. Universally used and
MISSED if not taken.
BARNETT & LUMLEY, 150 Water St., N. Y.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
40 Park Row,
NEW YORK.

Business men wishing to advertise in any part of the country can send their orders to us. The cost is no more, as the Agent's commission comes from the publisher.

We are authorized to contract for ALL newspapers throughout the country at publishers' regular rates. aug9w4

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and reave your orders.

Dry-Goods, etc.

NEW GOODS and NEW TERMS!

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

J. M. SHOEMAKER has just returned from the East and is now opening a

NEW AND CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS,

bought at the late decline in prices.

The following comprise a few of his prices:

Calicoes, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 cents.

Muslins, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, and best, 22.

Cassimeres, 75, 90, 100, 110, 120, 150 a yard.

Ginghams, 12 cents up to 25.

Cottonades, from 18¾ cents up to 50.

Ladies' Hose, 12, 16, 20, 25, 50.

Gents' Half-Hose, 12, 20, 25, 40, 50.

Boots and Shoes, all sizes and prices.

Hats, a large assortment, from 15 cents up.

Coffee, 25, 28 and 30.

Green and Black Teas, from $1.50 up to $2.20.

Sugars, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best at 19 cents.

Rice, 12½ cts per lb.

Clothing—Linen Coats, $1.50, 1.75 and $2.00.

We will sell Goods for CASH and PRODUCE only, unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note, with Interest from date, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect *TO SELL GOODS AT SUCH LOW FIGURES* that the consumers will see at once that it is *TO THEIR INTEREST TO BUY FOR CASH* or *PRODUCE*. You need not have any fears about paying high prices for goods to make up for losses sustained from customers who never pay for the goods they buy. *YOU CAN SAVE AT LEAST TEN PER CENT BY BUYING FOR CASH.*

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,
jun28,'67. No. 1 Anderson's Row.

SPLENDID OPENING of CHEAP SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, AT FARQUHAR'S *New Bargain Store,*
REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES, (good)	-	12½c.
do (best)	- -	18c.
MUSLINS, brown,	- -	10c.
do (best)	- -	20c.
do bleached,	-	10c.
do (best)	- -	25c.
DELAINES, best styles,	-	25c.

DRESS GOODS
of all kinds
VERY CHEAP.

MEN'S and BOYS' COTTONADES,
GOOD and CHEAP.

A large stock of
FANCY ALL WOOL CASSIMERES ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS.

GROCERIES:

Best COFFEE, - - 30c
Brown SUGAR - from 10 to 15c

FISH:
Mackerel and Potomac Herring.

QUEENSWARE
and a general variety of
NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock as we are determined to to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
may17

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

Legal Notices.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP, and WILLIAM G. ECHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 1st Monday of September, (being the 2d day,)* 1867, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1867.

ROBERT STECKMAN,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } Sheriff.
Bedford, Aug. 9, 1867. } w4

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for trial at September Term, 1867, (2d day.)

John Cessna, Esq.,	vs	Thos H Murray et al.
Theo Weil & Co et al,	vs	Sam'l Stern.
W S Entriken,	vs	Kensinger & Fluck,
Mary Ann Yarnell,	vs	Wm Marshall.
Wm Firmstone et al	vs	Jas Fink.
Ann E Burk,	vs	John Weyant.
John Kemp,	vs	Riddlesburg Coal and Iron company
David Heidler,	vs	H & B Railroad co.
Robert Adams et al	vs	Francis Hayman et al.
Riddlesburg Coal and Iron company,	vs	Broadtop Coal & Iron company.
Marg't A Blackburn,	vs	Geo Blackburn.
Geo W Meyers,	vs	Mich'l Feather et al
Jno H Karns,	vs	David Ritchey et al.
Jeremiah Knouff,	vs	John H Wertz et al.
Thos R Evans,	vs	Shafer & Adams.
John Black et al,	vs	Catharine Trieber.
Samuel Crissman et al,	vs	Jno Ake's adm'rs.
Thos Ritchey,	vs	Jac Lingenfelter et al,

Certified, August 5th, 1867.
aug9w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS—Drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 2d day. A. D., 1867:

Bedford Township—David Wolf, *Foreman.* Samuel Carney, John Knox.
Broad Top—Jesse Wright.
Bloody Run—Samuel D Williams.
Colerain—Geo W Cessna, Isaac Freet, Tobias Shafer.
Cumb. Valley—James McFerrin.
Londonderry—Martin L Miller, Jon Feightner.
Monroe—Samuel Snively.
Napier—Geo W Bowser.
Schellsburg—William C Snively, Peter Dewalt.
St. Clair—John Amick, James L Norton, James E Over.
Southampton—Emanuel Johnson, Hezekiah Northcraft, Levi C'in erman.
Union—Adam Briggle.
Woodbury M.—Charles Martin, Cyrus Over.
Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: Jury Com'rs.
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for same term.

Bedford Borough—Samuel Vondersmith, Geo D Shuck.
Bedford Township—John D Heltzel, Scott W Hughes.
Coaldale—Daniel McNally
Cumb. Valley—John Dicken, William Boor of J., Thomas Elliott of S.
Hopewell—Joseph Gates, Jr.
Harrison—Jackson Kerr
Juniata—Valentine V Wertz, W H Knipple, Jacob Corley.
Londonderry—Levi Carpenter, Samuel Wilhelm.
Liberty—Jacob Kensinger, Geo Roades.
Monroe—John Layton, Levin Weimer.
Napier—Levi Otto, John Rock, J W Bowen.
Providence E.—Geo McGraw, Thomas Grove, Stephen Wink.
Providence W.—David Sparks.
St. Clair—Israel Davis, Jacob H Wright, Valentine Fickes.
Southampton—John Mors, Nicholas Walter, Denton Stephens Abel Johnson, Wm. Cheney.
Union—Martin Imler.
Woodbury M.—Philip S Croft, John S Hetrick, Daniel Price of D.
Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: Jury Com'rs.
JNO. G FISHER, Clerk. aug9w4

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 3d day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Leonard Bittner, Esq., administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of David Meyers, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa., deceased.

The account of William Griffith, administrator of the estate of Isaac Burket, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.

The administration account of John M. Claar, administrator of the goods and chattels, &c., which were of Michael Fry, late of Union township, Bedford county deceased.

The account of Horatio J. Means, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Elizabeth Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, Pa., dec'd.

The final account of Jacob U. Snider, surviving and acting executor of the last Will and Testament of John Snider, late of Snake Spring township, Bedford county, deceased.

The final account of Henry Ickes, Jr., and Joseph Ickes, administrators of all and singular the goods, &c., which were of Henry Ickes Sr., late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.

The administration account of John P Reed, administrator of the estate of Alfred Entrikin, late of Liberty township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Silas H Sparks, administrator of the estate of Solomon Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased.

Account of A King, trustee appointed by the Court to make sale of the real estate of Dr William Watson, late of Bedford borough, deceased.

The administration account of D A T Black, administrator of the estate of Jesse McDonald, late of Broadtop, deceased.

The account of David F Buck, administrator of the goods, &c., which were of Nancy Longenecker, late of Middle Woodbury township, Bedford county, deceased.

The final account of George Smith and Jacob Law, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodbury township, Bedford county, Pa., yeoman, deceased.

The account of William Dorrier, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Frederick Miller, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, Pa., dec'd.

The account of Charles Harclerod, executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Harclerod, late of Colerain township, deceased

First account of Alexander King, administrator of the estate of John Watson, Esq., late Bedford township, deceased.

The account of Samuel Mock, administrator of the estate of Catharine Mock, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.

The final account of John Mower and Samuel L Russell, Esqs., administrators de bonis non cum testamento annexo of William Lane, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, deceased.

The final account of Levi Evans, administrator of the estate of Mary Hoover, late of Liberty township, Bedford county, Pa., deceased.

The account of Levi Hardinger, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jonathan C Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of George M L Dicken, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, Pa., deceased.

The account of R. D. Barclay, Esq., administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Samuel M Barclay, Esq., deceased.

The partial account of Mary Ann Stoner, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of William Stoner, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter Esq., administrator of J. W. Beeler, late of Bedford township, deceased.

Final account of George Zimmers and J W Lingenfelter, executors of Anthony Zimmers, late of Bedford township deceased.

The account of Anna Rininger, administratrix of Henry Rininger, late of S. Clair township, deceased.

The account of M A Points, Esq., administrator of the estate of Pius Little, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

The account of Cyrus Penrose, administrator of William Penrose, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Josiah Koontz and Joseph S. Diehl, executors of Adam Koontz, late of Colerain township, deceased.
aug9w4 O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

90 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, just received, at
aug9 J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

25 WAGONS FOR SALE AT KNOX' SHOPS, near Bedford. [apr19tf.

Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the court house, in the Borough of Bedford, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST, A. D. 1867,

at 10 o'clock A.M., the following real estate, viz:

One lot of ground in the borough of Coaldale, fronting Fulton street 40 feet and running back 120 feet, with a two and a half story plank house with basement and back-building attached thereon erected, adjoining lots of Wm Green on the East and a 20 feet alley on the West, situate in Coaldale borough, Bedford county, taken in execution as the property of James Bricker and Drhew, partners trading as Bricker & Drhew, with notice to Patrick Drhew and all other tenants.

Also, One lot of ground in Woodbury, fronting on Main street 66 feet and 198 feet deep, with a two-story frame house and kitchen attached, a frame stable, smoke house and other outbuildings thereon, adjoining lots of Wm. M. Pearson on the North and Jacob Hoover on the South, situate in the town of Woodbury, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J Castner.

Also, One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence and a good apple orchard thereon, having thereon erected a two-story log house, stable and other outbuildings, adjoining lands of Sam'l Stailey, William Lisinger, John H. Barton and others, situate in East Providence township, Bedford Co., taken in execution as the property of Samuel Peck and Rosanna Peck.

Also, One lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, being No. 149 in the general plan of the borough, now occupied by defendant's tenant, with a large two-story brick house and other buildings thereon erected; said lot fronting 25 feet, more or less, on Pitt street and extending back 240 feet to a 20 foot alley, adjoining lot of Job Mann on the West and Hiram Lentz and wife on the East, seized and taken in execution as the property of Mrs. Sophia D. Gibson.

SHERIFF'S OF

Philadelphia Trade.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
No. 306 N. Third St., above Vine,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
Hoisiery, Gloves, Shirts and Drawers, Buttons, Suspenders, Hoop Skirts, Handk rchiefs, Threads, Sewing Silks, Port Monnaies Soaps, Perfumery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods and Notions generally.
ALSO,
anufacturers of Brushes and Looking Glasses, and Dealers in Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Ropes, Twines, &c.
feb1,'67y1

DR. TAYLOR,

Wholesale TOBACCO Dealer,
No. 336 Market Street,
One Door below 4th.
PHILADELPHIA.
feb.1,'67y1

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 North Third Street,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILDELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
feb1,'67y1

BUNTING BROS.,

DRY-GOODS,
428 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
feb1,'67y1

JAMES BOYD,
(formerly CARSON & BOYD,)
YOUNG, MOORE & Co.
Hosiery, Notions, White Goods, Embroideries, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 429 Market St., and 418 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
mar15y1

HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.
LAING'S,
N. E. Corner 6th and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods,
in every style and quality.
Shirts made to order.
☞ BASE BALL HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of articles, such as Caps, Bats, Balls, Belts, Shoes, Bases, &c. mar15y1

$23,000,000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN
FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL
TAXATION.
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application tot he nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.
apr26* Bankers, Philadelphia.

PUMPS!!!
I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate
Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.
☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.
ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOPS.
REESE & SLAGLE, Proprietor.
O. R. DAVIS, Superintendent.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS;
Portable Steam Saw Mills;
Iron and Brass castings of every description made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Blast Furnaces, Forges, Rolling Mills, &c.
We call the attention of TANNERS to our Oven for Burning Tan under Steam Boilers.
☞ TERMS MODERATE.
☞ All orders by mail promptly attended to.
REESE & SLAGLE.
may17m6* Lewistown, Pa.

GLOBE WOOLEN FACTORY.—20,000 lbs of WOOL WANTED.—The proprietor of this well-known factory returns his thanks to his numerous customers for their former liberal patronage, and begs to assure them that he is now better prepared than ever to accommodate them. His machinery, which is abundant, is in excellent order, and he can card and spin for customers on the shortest notice, at 25 cts per pound. And he is prepared to do all kinds of manufacturing. Mr. Ullery will wait upon our customers throughout the country and afford them an opportunity to exchange their wool for goods. At least 20 000 lbs of good wool is anxiously desired. Please give us a call if convenient, if not, "wait for the wagon." [may24m3] JOHN KEAGY.

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

Hotel.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, Pa.—This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67y1 W. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April 15, '64.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.
may25,'66.–tf.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.
May 9, '62.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.—This house, located near Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., has been greatly enlarged and newly furnished, and will be open for the reception of boarders by the 15th of June. The house will accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. Terms moderate. ☞ Hacks run regularly to Bedford Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand. [may17m2] W. CHENOWETH.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.
C. SNELL.
apr.13,'66. Proprietor.

Clothing, etc.

REMOVAL
TO THE
OLD COLONNADE STAND.
NEW GOODS.
The subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has removed from his old stand to the Old Colonnade Building, where he has just opened a new and well selected stock of
CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods, &c.,
Dress Goods, Calicos,
Muslins,
Hats and Caps,
Trunks,
Valises
and Notions,
which he will sell at the very LOWEST PRICES as the goods were bought during the fall of prices.
A fine assortment of Dry-Goods, all kinds, cheap; a fine lot of de Laines; Muslin at 12½ cts; Calico at 12½ cts; Molasses; best Syrup at 37½ cts; Sugar; Coffee at 30 cents; Queensware, &c.
☞ Don't forget the place, Colonnade Building, and you can suit yourselves.
Thankful for the past patronage bestowed upon me, I will kindly ask for the continuance of the same.
I. LIPPEL.
apr12m3

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.
may25,'66.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first-class instrument.
The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.
For sale wholesale and retail by
E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.
☞ Send for descriptive circular and price list.
The effect of your "Tremolo" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—GEO. W. MORGAN. [The first Organist of America.
No Tremolo has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—WM. A. JOHNSON. Pipe Organ Builder.
Estey's Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone—the essential features in instruments of this class—GEO. JARDINE, Pipe Organ Builder.
The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—C. HEINTZ, Organist, Findlay, O.
I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—BISHOP SIMPSON.
We know no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—INDEPENDENT.
For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—METHODIST.
Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Estey instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, Bedford, Pa. jul26,'67

R. ROBISON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS AND PORK PACKERS,
DEALERS IN
Glass, Iron and Nails, Family Flour of the best brand, Bacon Hams, Sides and Shoulders, Leaf Lard, Mess Pork, Cheese, Beans, Hominy, Dried Fruit, Dried Beef, Carbon and Lard Oil, &c.
No. 255 Liberty Street, (Red Front),
jun7m6 PITTSBURG, PA.

GUNS AND LOCKS.—The undersigned respectfully tenders his services to the people of Bedford and vicinity, as a repairer of Guns and Locks. All work promptly attended to.
L. DEFIBAUGH
sep 28, '66–tf

Attorneys at Law.

S. L. RUSSELL. J. H. LONGENECKER.
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
OFFICE, on Juliana Street, south of the Court House. apr5,'67tf

J. MCD. SHARPE. E. F. KERR.
SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquarer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.
Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
Jan. 22, 1864,

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the 'Mengel House,"

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.
May 13, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.
MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office with G. H Spang, Esq., on Julianna Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [may24,67.

Dentistry.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,
DENTISTS,
BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.
TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY!
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever.
TEETH INSERTED
upon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platina and Silver.
TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for.
Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.
TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times.
☞ I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3rd Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.
nov.16,'66. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH FOR TEN DOLLARS
Dr. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(late of New York city,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently
IN BLOODY RUN,
where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from ONE TOOTH to full sets of his
BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
on new and improved atmospheric principles.
THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY,
RUBBER
FOR THE BASIS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *Artificial Teeth* at the disposal of all who require them. Dr. PORTER is now inserting most *beautiful* and *durable*, at prices ranging from ten to eighteen dollars per set.
☞ Temporary sets inserted if desired.
☞ All operations warranted.
TEETH EXTRACTED, without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS.
This is NO HUMBUG, but a positive fact.
Gas administered fresh every day.
As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Siliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College), he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever.
Persons desiring the services of a Dentist, would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.
☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
mar29,'67tf Dentist, Bloody Run, Penna.

Medical.

RING'S
VEGETABLE AMBROSIA
IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE.
RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS To RINGS
RINGS Restore RINGS
RINGS Gray Hair to its RINGS
RINGS Original Color, Eradi- RINGS
RINGS icate Dandruff and RINGS
RINGS { VEGETABLE AMBROSIA } RINGS
RINGS { IS WARRANTED! } RINGS
RINGS Humors from the RINGS
RINGS Scalp and pre- RINGS
RINGS vent Baldness. RINGS
RINGS TRY A BOTTLE. RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS
GRAY-HEADED PEOPLE have their locks restored by it to the *dark, lustrous, silken tresses* of youth, and are happy.
Young People, with *light, faded* or *red* Hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!
People whose heads are covered with *Dandruff* and *Humors*, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps!
BALD-HEADED VETERANS have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of Hair, and dance for joy!
Young Gentlemen use it because it is richly perfumed!
Young Ladies use it because it keeps their Hair in place!
Everybody *must* and *will* use it, because it is the *cleanest* and *best* article in the market!
PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
E. M. TUBBS & Co., PROPRIETORS,
Peterborough, N. H.
For sale by J. L. Lewis and Dr. B. Harry, Bedford, Pa., F. M. Masters, Bloody Run, Pa., and Black & Border, Schellsburg, and by all Druggists.
may10m6

Groceries, &c.

NEW GROCERY AND FEED STORE!
MANN'S CORNER RECONSTRUCTED!
The undersigned has just opened a New Grocery and Feed Store, at Mann's corner, immediately opposite the Drug Store of J. L. Lewis, where he keeps constantly on hand FLOUR, FEED AND GROCERIES of all kinds, including
First-class FAMILY FLOUR,
BUCKWHEAT and CORN MEAL,
MIDDLINGS, &c.
All kinds of Feed, such as
Corn,
Oats,
Shorts,
Rye Chopped,
Bran,
&c., &c.
POTATOES, ONIONS, BEETS, BEANS, &c.
FISH of all kinds, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.
Prime Cider VINEGAR,
Lovering's SYRUP,
Baking MOLASSES, etc.
SUGARS at 14, 15, 18 and 20 cts. per pound.
COFFEE, good Rio, at 30 cents per pound, and Java, of the best quality.
TEAS, Young Hyson, Imperial, Japan, &c.
TOBACCO, Navy, Natural Leaf, Congress, Fine-cut, Solace, &c.
CIGARS, the best brands in the market.
PRUNES, FIGS, DATES, RAISINS, and NUTS of all kinds.
CONFECTIONERY, Candies of the purest manufacture, Oranges and Lemons, etc.
SALT, Ground Alum, American and Table Salt.
CHEESE, the very best manufactured New York Dairy.
BUTTER and EGGS, fresh, constantly kept on hand.
POULTRY for sale whenever obtainable in the country.
SOAPS, Plain and Fancy, of all kinds.
Dusting Pans, Brooms, Brushes, Shoe Blacking, &c.
SPICES, of all kinds, Pepper, Black and Cayenne, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, etc., etc.
☞ If you want to buy cheap as well as good articles call at our store.
JACOB BOWSER.
may3,'67.

REMOVAL OF THE BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM TO SCHAEFFER'S ROW, JULIANNA STREET, where will be found READY-MADE CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS and CALICOES, HATS, CAPS, and FURNISHING GOODS, ☞ CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST—FOR CASH. ☜
Come one! Come all!
R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.
apr19]

THE SUPERIOR MERITS of the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE over all others, for family use and general purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer considered necessary. They are simple durable and beautiful.
OVER 50,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR.
THE
"WHEELER & WILSON"
possesses valuable improvements, which can only be used with this popular machine, a fact which should be noted by those who intend and desire to purchase a Machine adapted to
ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING.
Below we give a few well known Pittsburg names who are using these Machines in their families, and to whom we refer with pleasure.

Rev Dr J Douglas,	Rev Dr Kerr,
" Dr Gracey,	" A C Holmes,
" Samuel Findley,	" Mr Wagner,
" A K Bell,	" W J Reid,
" W Sproul,	" G Slatterly,
" A C McClelland,	" W S Gray,
Hon J K Moorehead,	" E B Snyder,
" Thos Williams,	" — A Macrum,
" H W Williams,	" — F Scovelle.
Rev Dr J Allison, R Paterson, Esq,	Presbyterian Banner
Rev Dr Kerr, H J Murdock,	United Presbyterian.
Russell Errett, Sam'l Riddle,	late Pittsburgh Gazette,
R D Thompson, J C Harper,	Pittsburgh Commercial
J Herron Foster.	Pittsburgh Dispatch.
J P Barr,	Pittsburgh Post.
C Henne,	German Republican.
L & W Neeb,	Freedom's Friend.
J T Wright,	Evening Chronicle.

And over 5,000 others.
Circulars containing eminent testimonials, and samples of sewing, will be sent to any address on application to
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
jun14,'67 No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburg.
Mrs. H M Ogle, Local Agent, Bedford, Pa.
R C Grove, Traveling Agent, Bloody Run, Pa.

New Advertisements.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLA
$300,000
PRESENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
One Cash Present of $40,000.
One Cash Present of $20,000.
One Cash Present of $10,000.
Two Cash Presents of $2,500 each.
Read full Schedule of Presents Below.
Each Certificate of Stock is accompanied with a BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, worth more at retail than the cost of the certificate.
And also insures to the holder a
PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.
THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and Organized in aid of the RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE
FOR SOLDIERS' AND SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.
Incorporated by the State of N. J.
APRIL 8, 1867.
THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Ex-chief coiner U. S. Mint, and recorder of deeds, Philad'a, Pa.
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey.
HON. W. W. WARE, New Jersey
HENRY GORMAN, Esq., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO., in order that the benevolent object set forth in this circular may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of
Fine Steel-Plate Engravings,
which are put on subscription at prices much below their retail value.
Certificates of Stock in the Washington Library Company
will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. (None others genuine.)
Any person sending us ONE DOLLAR, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel-Plate Engraving, at choice from the following list, and One Certificate of Stock insuring One Present in our published schedule.
ONE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, the Early Days of the Revolution."
Any person paying TWO DOLLARS will receive either of the following fine Steel Plates, at choice, and Two Certificates of Stock, thus becoming entitled to Two Presents.
TWO DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."
THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
Any person paying THREE DOLLARS will receive the beautiful Steel Plate of
"HOME FROM THE WAR,"
and Three Certificates of Stock, becoming entitled to Three Presents.
FOUR DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
Any person paying FOUR DOLLARS shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of
"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"
and Four Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Four Presents.
FIVE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
Any person who pays FIVE DOLLARS shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of
"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"
and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.
The engravings and certificates will be delivered to each subscriber at our Local Agences, or sent by mail, post paid, or express, as may be ordered.
The Washington Library Company
WILL AWARD
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN PRESENTS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
On Wednesday, September 25th, 1867,
At PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
Or at the Institute, Riverside, N. J.
SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1 Cash Present,	$40,000
1 Cash Present,	20,000
1 Cash Present,	10,000
1 Cash Present,	5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2,500 each,	5,000
Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, &c., Germantown, Philad'a,	18,000
1 Double Residence, three-story Brick, Camden, N. J.,	15,000
1 Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington Avenue, Philadelphia,	15,000
1 Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, &c.,	10,000
1 Three-story Cottage, Lot, &c.,	5,000
25 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each,	5,000
1 Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, Span of Horses, Haness, &c., complete,	5,000
10 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each,	3,000
1 Beautiful Silver-gray Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, &c., making a first-class establishment,	5.000
20 Pianos, $500 each,	10,000
20 Melodeons, $225 each,	4,500
5 Rosewood Sewing Machines, $200 each,	1,000
10 Family Sewing Machines, $100 each,	1,000
50 Fine Gold Watches, $200 each,	10,000
100 Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value,	10,000
3 Camel's Hair Shawls, $1,000 each,	3,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $3,000 each,	6,000
3 Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each,	750
10 Cashmere Shawls, $50 each,	500
20 Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each,	1,500
50 City Building Lots, 175 each,	8,750
The remainder will consist of Silverware, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
Total,	$300,000

All the properties given clear of incumbrance.
HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.
Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with Engravings,	$9 50
25 shares with Engravings,	23 50
50 shares with Engravings,	46 50
75 shares with Engravings,	69 00
100 shares with Engravings,	90 00

Local AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.
The Association has appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.
GENTLEMEN:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathising with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.
Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.
Address all letters and orders to GEO. A. COOKE & Co., Bankers, 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Receivers for the Washington Library Co. jun28m6

The Regulator's Column.

THE BEDFORD REGULATOR,
No. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.
IRVINE & STATLER
Are again in the field battling against the imposition of high prices and would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received a large and varied assortment
goods, consisting of
Boots and Shoes,
Muslins and Tickings,
Notions and Perfumery,
Groceries and Spices,
Queensware and Glassware,
Tobacco and Segars,
White & Colored Shirts,
Cotton & Woolen Yarns,
Trunks & Valises,
Brooms & Twines,
&c., &c.
☞ Call at No. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.

If you want a good p'r Boots, go to the Regulator.

OUR STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES
are full and complete.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, GAITERS and SLIPPERS, &c.,
to fit any man, woman and child in the county.
☞ Measures taken for Ladies and Gentlemen and neat and complete fits warranted or no sale.
At IRVINE & STATLER'S, No. 2 A.'s Row.

If you want a good p'r Shoes, go to the Regulator.

GROCERIES.—

Prime Rio Coffee,	-	25 to 30 cents per lb.
do La Guayra,	-	25 to 30 " " "
White Sugar,	- - -	18 " " "
Light Brown Sugars,	-	12½ to 15 " " "
Teas,	- - - -	$1 50 to 2.00 per lb.

Spices, all kinds, cheap and good.
Best quality Syrups and Molasses, at the lowest market prices, at "The Regulator's," No. 2 A. R.

If you want good Toilet Soap or Perfumery, go to the Regulator.

UNBLEACHED and BLEACHED MUSLINS,
From the best Manufactories in the country.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins from 12½c up.
Sheeting, - - - - - from 18c up.
Tickings, all grades and prices, at
IRVINE & STATLER'S.

If you want a good Shirt, go to the Regulator.

OUR NOTIONS ARE AT ALL TIMES FULL AND COMPLETE in
Shirts, Collars,
Neck-Ties, Soaps,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Perfumery,
Suspenders,
Combs, Threads,
Buttons, Wallets,
Brushes, Thimbles,
Pins,
Needles,
Sewing Silk,
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Shaving Cream,
&c., &c. &c.
At No. 2 Anderson's Row

If you want a variety of Notions, go to the Reg'r.

STATIONERY and PERFUMERY.
Note, Letter and Fools-cap Paper, Envelopes, Perfumery, all kinds of Toilet Soap, Tooth Brushes, &c., At THE REGULATOR'S.

If you want Queensware or Glassware, go to the Regulator.

QUEENSWABE & GLASSWARE.
We have a large and magnificent selection of Queensware and Glassware, of the latest and most fashionable patterns, and will be sold at the most reasonable prices, by
IRVINE & STATLER.

If you want good Spices of any kind, go to the Regulator.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS of the best brands and manufacture:
Gravely,
Oronoke Twist,
Century Fine-cut,
Cavendish,
Baltimore Twist,
Natural Leaf,
Congress,
&c.. &c.
Smoking Tobacco, all kinds.
Segars from a Cheroot to the finest article.
Also, a large assortment of Pipes.
☞ Call at No. 2 Anderson's Row.

If you want good Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-ties collars, &c., go to the Regulator.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING that is usually kept in a No. 1 country store.
☞ MARKETING of all kinds taken in exchange FOR GOODS, and the highest prices paid.
Any goods desired will be ordered from the Eastern cities
☞ Country merchants supplied with goods at a small advance. No trouble to show goods. All we ask is a call and we feel satisfied we can please ALL. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same.
apr26,'67. IRVINE & STATLER.

If you want any thing in our line, go to the Bedford Regulator, No. 2, Anderson's Row.

Physicians.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.
Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

MEDICAL.—DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and DR. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, Pa., having associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity.
Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. Smith, Esq., dec'd.
apr12,'67y1 STATLER & CLARKE.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
Bankers and
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PA.,
DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb8

Publications.

1867.—"THE WORLD."—1867.

The attention of the public is invited to the claims of "The World" as one of the leading public journals of the country. It is the chief organ of the Democratic Party of the United States, and the foremost advocate of the immediate restoration of the Union. Its highest merits consists in its character as an enterprising and trustworthy newspaper.
The next year bids fair to be a more critical one in the history of our free institutions than even any eventful ones that have preceded it. The first requisite for an intelligent judgment of public affairs is a full and authentic account of facts as they transpire. These THE WORLD always aims to give with conscientious accuracy, and with equal fullness and fidelity, whether they make for or against its own views of public policy. Prompt activity in spreading before its readers every kind of news in which any part of the public takes an interst, is the first duty of a newspaper, and the facilities of THE WORLD for discharging this obligation are unsurpassed by those of any journal in the United States. Whatever else it may fail in, it certainly will not fail to furnish the news, nor to supply it with such promptitude, spirit, freshness, abundance, variety, accuracy and candor, that no class of readers can miss anything of interest which they wish to find. THE WORLD will publish documents and arguments prepared by political foes just as freely as those prepared by political friends; making its own comments on them, of course, but never suppressing or garbling them because they are calculated to damage its own party. Adverse arguments, which it cannot refute, it is content to leave to make their full impression. THE WORLD agopts this rule because it believes no other is honest; because it conceives that its first duty to its readers is to keep them thoroughly informed on every passing subject of importance. In politics, THE WORLD will continue to be the bold advocate of a Liberal, Progressive Democracy. The unflinching champion of Freedom, Justice, Order and Constitutional Rights. The inspiration of its politics is Freedom restrained by Justice; or, to speak more strictly, Freedom pure and simple, in the largest collective measure; the office of justice being merely to protect freedom from encroachments; Freedom of the individual citizen in his rights of thought, speech, religion and locomotion; in his Right to choose his own food and drink, in spite of meddlesome temperance laws; in his Right to make any money bargains he thinks proper, in spite of foolish usury laws; in his Right to buy and sell in all markets, domestic and foreign, in spite of unjust protective tariffs; in his Right to representation in the legislative bodies which tax him, in spite of unconstitutional exclusions; Freedom of collective citizens to assemble for discussion of grievances; Freedom of all local communities to manage their local affairs without central interference; Freedom in every section of the country from the arrogant and unconstitutional domination of other sections; this large and comprehensive idea of Freedom sums up the politics of THE WORLD, which will never be found wanting to this capital interest of the country and of the human race.
In its accurate Commercial Intelligence and careful, reliable market reports, THE WORLD will continue to maintain its present high reputation. A paper published in the commercial metropolis is naturally looked to for authentic information relating to trade, commerce and finance; and this being a feature in which the THE WORLD prides itself, it boldly challenges comparison with every journal in the metropolis.
EDITIONS